

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 289

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

RIGHT OF GREECE TO THRACE EXPLAINED BY MR. VENISELOS

Premier Says Demand for inclusion
of Thrace in Greek Territory
Agrees With High Con-
ception of Political Morality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—When interviewed here by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Eleutherios VeniseLOS, Premier of Greece, made the following important declarations regarding Thrace, which the Bulgarian treaty detaches from that state. The ultimate ownership of Thrace has, it will be remembered, been left over for further consideration, which will probably come when the future of the Ottoman Empire is decided.

"Bulgarian Thracians" were secured by Bulgaria," Mr. VeniseLOS said, "as a result of the first Balkan War. In the light of the doctrine today governing international relations, the had no valid historical or ethical claim to it. History shows that Bulgaria's mastery of Thrace was limited to 17 years in the Middle Ages, and their ethnic inferiority as compared with the Hellenic population was so generally admitted that as late as 1912, during the Ottoman elections, the Bulgarians themselves frankly acknowledged it. The Turkish census of 1894 gave 204,537 Greeks, as against 72,758 Bulgarians, figures which strikingly confirm the figures produced by the Ottoman Patriarchate in 1912, namely, 67,843 Bulgarians as against 393,519 Greeks.

Claim of Bulgars Shown

The Bulgars, of course, always claimed the Pomaks or Bulgar-speaking Muhammadans as Bulgarians, though their sentiment was Turkish, but the new frontier drawn by the Peace Conference leaves these people within the Bulgarian state, so they no longer confuse the issue. The question now is one between the Turks and Hellenes, and the Hellenes evidently are in the majority. The aforementioned Turkish census, which would not favor the Greeks, gave 304,537 Hellenes as against 265,359 Muhammadans, while 20 years later the Patriarchate investigation gave an estimate of 393,519 Hellenes against 344,011 Muhammadans.

"These figures become more favorable to the Greek claim, when the changes which followed the retrogression of the Turk are considered. Only 50 years ago, eastern Thrace was inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks with a few small Turkish settlements. But after the Russo-Turkish war of 1878, the Turkish Government encouraged Muhammadan immigration from those parts of the peninsula, which were successively liberated from Turkish suzerainty.

Greeks Maintain Majority

"Despite all this political activity the Greeks have maintained a clear ethnic majority notwithstanding that the population has been greatly reduced during the past five or six tragic years. Expulsion and extermination have been carried on so successfully by the Bulgarians and Turks that the wonder is that there are any Greeks at all left in Thrace and Asia Minor. Consequently we have hundreds of thousands of Greek refugees from these parts, at present existing in Greece on the small pittance which the Greek Government can afford to allow them and it is worthy of note that it will be practically impossible to repatriate these people into the territory which remains under Turkish or Bulgarian administration.

"Now that the Bulgarian claim to Thrace has been excluded, only three possibilities present themselves to a judicial observer:

"The first, that the Ottoman Empire should resume possession, is so obviously absurd that it may be dismissed.

"The second, that it should be included in the proposed international State of Constantinople, is only discussible, if it be admitted that the expense of administration of Constantinople necessitates the provisioning of an extensive hinterland.

"Constantinople can well stand its own expenses; but, in any case, it is surely unjust that the Greeks, who are apparently to be denied possession of their old capital, to which they have the most substantial of claims, because of the great international interests involved, should, in consequence, be denied the richest part of their heritage and thus indirectly be saddled with the burden of the administration of Constantinople.

The Third Solution

"The third solution provides for the attribution of Thrace to Greece. I have already quoted figures to show we are entitled to it under the doctrine of the rights of nationalities; and the considerations of history and the economic development of the territory merely serve to confirm our case. This solution is additionally desirable inasmuch as Greece finds herself in an inferior financial position to Bulgaria as a result of the war. It is true that Bulgaria has been condemned to pay an indemnity totaling 2,225,000,000 francs; but, on the other hand, her debts to Germany and Austria, which amount on the whole to more than the indemnity, have been canceled by the Allies.

"Greece has to face her own war

costs, which are being increased in undue proportion because, while the other nations have demobilized most of their armed forces, she has been compelled in the general interests of the grand alliance to call additional classes to the colors. Furthermore, before her entry into the war, Greece possessed a mercantile marine of 860,000 tons, and this has now been reduced owing to the war to a tonnage of only 270,000. And I may add that while the richest parts of Greece have been devastated, the economic resources of Bulgaria have remained intact.

Historic Right to Thrace

"It is, therefore, only natural that the Greeks, recognizing not only their historic right to Thrace but also the wishes of the majority of the population for union with Hellas, should also regard the acquisition of the territory as some compensation for the losses sustained by them in the common struggle against the central alliance.

"As to the alleged necessity for Bulgaria to possess an outlet to the Aegean Sea, of which so much capital has been made in some quarters, this cannot stand examination. Bulgaria possesses two magnificent ports on the Black Sea and with international control of the straits assured, the need for a port on the Aegean has ceased to exist. But we are ready to meet even this argument. From the commencement of negotiations, I have advanced our willingness to place the administration of the port of Dedeaqach in the hands of the League of Nations. Indeed, I go further and state that we are agreeable to offer Bulgaria a commercial outlet at the more convenient port of Kavalla and even to build a railway thence to the Bulgarian frontier.

"For the sake of assuring the interests of the peoples of the peninsula, I have already consented to painful national sacrifices. Further sacrifices I am confident will in no way serve the higher interests of mankind and I venture to submit that the demand for the inclusion of Thrace in the territory of the Greek State is in accordance with the high conception of political morality upon which my policy in the great war has been based."

AERIAL FEDERATION MEETS IN BRUSSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—The International Aerial Federation is holding a world congress in Brussels. Belgium, France, England, the United States, Scandinavia, Japan and Switzerland are among the countries represented. Various aerial problems are to be discussed, including starting rules, the creation of a polyglot dictionary of aerial terms and the mapping of definite aerial roads. It has been decided that Paris is to be the headquarters of the federation henceforth.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR ACCEPTS CANDIDACY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Viscountess Astor today decided to accept the candidacy for the British Parliament. Her telegram of acceptance reads:

"Plymouth Unionist Association: 'Fully conscious of great honor and grave responsibility, I accept your request that I be a candidate. Nancy Astor.'"

She will contest the seat in the House of Commons vacated by her husband, Maj. Waldorf Astor, who has just succeeded to the title and seat in the House of Lords left by his father.

SHIPMENTS OF SWEDISH ORES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the shipment of ores from Sweden to the German ports has again been prohibited by the British blockade authorities despite the Swedish Government's protests.

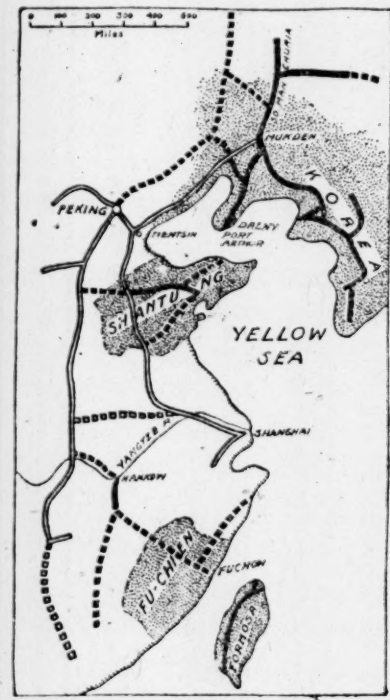
INDEX FOR OCTOBER 27, 1919

Art	Page 16
Courbet	
Tower of Glass in Dublin	
Harbingers of the New Year Season	
The Art of Ambrose McEvoy	
Business and Finance	Page 10
Stock Market Quotations	
Prosperity of Industries	
Market Opinions	
Dividends Declared	
November Maturities Small	
New England's Trade Outlook	
Shoe Buyers in Boston	
Editorials	Page 18
The Strike Epidemic	
Protection of Birds in Great Britain	
Fundamentals for Mexican Schools	
Curzon of Kedleston	
Notes and Comments	
General News	
Right of Greece to Thrace Explained	1
By Mr. VeniseLOS	
Japan Blamed by Chinese Woman	1
Sharp Note Is Sent to Mexico	1
Germans Joining Bolshevik Army	1
Peace Date Not Yet Determined	2
Editor Urges Teachers' Unions	2
Student League for Democracy	2
Extension of Social Unit Work	2
Sensational Discussion	2
New Democracy Party in France	2
World's Politics as a Single Whole	2
Turks as Rulers in Asia Minor	2
Airship Circuit of World Planned	2
Causes of Recent Break in Hog	2
Prices	2
Valuation of the Boston & Maine	2
Hocking in United States	2
Ottawa Congress on Town Planning	2
Illustrations	
John Lewis	2

JAPAN BLAMED BY CHINESE WOMAN

Nation Is Militaristic, She Says,
and Will Be a Menace to the
World if Not Curbed in
Its Methods of Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"If Japan is allowed to expand through China and Siberia, as she is making every effort to do—and she is beginning to be quite firmly entrenched in Siberia—what will be the effect upon America? Japan is such a militaristic Nation that as soon as she can get con-



CHINESE RAILWAYS
JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED
DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung 'award' of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

control of both these great countries she will surely try to fight America, and then will come the question of whether the white or the yellow race shall be predominant." So Dr. Ida Kahn of Shanghai, in the Province of Kwangsi, China, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview at the Waldorf.

"America need not fear the comparatively few Japanese immigrants who will come over here," she said, "they can be handled easily, but it will not be easy or even possible to handle them if they are permitted to overrun and control China and Siberia.

"What we need is American democracy to help us. Japan has never kept her word. If Shantung, which is the original part of China, is to be allowed to remain in Japan's possession, then China must develop her military power. What will the League of Nations amount to if justice is not done to every one. It will be nothing but an empty shell and a farce. If Germany had not the right to expand at the expense of her Belgian neighbors, why should Japan be allowed to expand at China's expense? We need American help to maintain peace in China, and I believe that the futures of both America and China are closely interwoven.

"China is a country of 400,000,000 population and of enormous natural resources. Japan has few resources and no moral fiber to support her pretensions. If she gets all China and Siberia under her control, she will be a menace to the whole world and America will be obliged to fight her. Even now Americans are

so ill-treated in Manchuria that many of them register as English when traveling there.

Japan Holding Railroads

"Japan is holding fast to the railroads and to all valuable places in China and has her spies everywhere. They even get into all the meetings of Chinese students. Japan uses the post office system for smuggling contraband goods through Shantung into China. Everybody knows that she has smuggled much morphine into the country, even 18 tons of it in 1917. In the same year she declared 45 piculs of opium in Tsintau but smuggled in addition fully 50 times that amount, at least 1900 piculs. Chinese women are very much in earnest in the matter of boycotting Japanese-made goods. Some of them have signed life pledges of boycott. Teachers everywhere are forming patriotic associations for the promotion of home industries, and in some cases they have opened shops for the manufacture and sale of Chinese goods. The country is stirred to the white heat of patriotism. In many of the shops are seen cards stating that only Chinese and American goods are sold.

"America must remember that China has one-fourth the population of the world," concluded Dr. Kahn. "China has been accused of cowardice but that is not true. She does not believe in fighting because she has been taught that that is not the way to settle differences and she has not been in the past much bothered by outside nations; the Chinese are a patriotic people, but their patriotism until now has been inarticulate."

GERMANS JOINING BOLSHEVIST ARMY

Denikin Wireless Message Says
Over 1000 Officers, Including
a General, Have Gone Over—
Congress of Soviets Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Denikin wireless message received by The Wireless Press states that during General Denikin's visit to Odessa, the Lettish representatives attempted to present an address to him. General Denikin refused to accept the address, stating he did not admit Lettland's independence. Another Denikin message says, according to information received, that over 1000 German officers have joined the Bolshevik army, including one general.

A Moscow wireless message states that the opening of the seventh All-Russian congress of the Soviets has been postponed till December 3. Another message declares that despite General Denikin's resistance, General Makho has occupied Elizabetopol, where many officers were killed. The sinking of the Bolshevik warships in the Gulf of Finland engagement is denied.

Serbian Division on the Way
LONDON, England (Friday)—A wireless dispatch from General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Southern Russia, says that two Serbian divisions are proceeding through Odessa to support General Denikin.

FRENCH PARTIES STATE PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The following parties and groups, the Alliance Republique Democratique, the Federation Republique, the Radical Party, the Radical Socialist Party and the Republican Committee for Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, today made public their electoral program:

"To respect the development of social laws and syndical liberties; to fight against Bolshevism, against dictators and all excessive violence; to work for the restoration of the liberated regions, for adequate reparations to war victims, for the economic reconstruction of France, for the expansion of communal liberty, for the development of the national wealth by labor, for the development of agriculture, for the modernization of the national machinery of reorganization, for general teaching in a more democratic sense, for the reduction of military service in a measure compatible with the national security, and for the extension of the scope of action of the League of Nations."

VISCOUNT JELICOE REACHES HAWAII

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Honolulu
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Viscount Jellicoe, who arrived here on Saturday morning from New Zealand, declared that the British North Sea fleet, of which he was formerly commander, did its duty during the war, and that he intended soon to reply to criticisms regarding the Jutland engagement.

In the Jutland fight, although all the facts are not yet clear, the German high seas fleet apparently took the British by surprise and inflicted heavy losses, though later the Germans themselves suffered almost as heavily and were driven back to the Kiel Canal. A recent book by Viscount Jellicoe has revived the criticisms, and the admiral was likewise charged with not having taken a sufficiently active part in the war.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE PLAN

Cabinet Decides Recommendation
of Public Group Should
Be Followed and Will Submit
Names to President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before the lessons of the recently dispersed industrial conference are forgotten, another conference for a similar purpose will be called by President Wilson. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, have been outspoken in favor of this plan. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, who presided in the absence of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, at the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, said that in response to a recommendation made by the public group of the industrial conference, the Cabinet considered the question of the continuance of the effort undertaken by the conference and it was unanimously agreed that a new conference should be called, representing the public and not divided into groups. It was explained that the body would consist of about 15 members to be chosen by the President from names recommended by the Cabinet.

Group Plan a Stumblingblock

One of the great difficulties from the start in the recent conference was that the three groups would not merge, and the adoption of the group rule, under which the majority in one group could nullify the acts of the other two groups even if they were unanimous, made it impossible to progress. The public group nevertheless expressed the opinion that although there was no concrete result to show for the labor of the conference, a better feeling prevailed.

In urging a new conference at once, Secretary Lane said: "The industrial conference never got really started. Willingness is in our blood, a great willingness to take risks that we have no right to take. We will suffer for this spasm of hysterical self-assertiveness on all sides. I want to see a new conference of leading minds that will think in practical terms, a real council of national defense against the kind of civil war which some seem to think another irrepressible conflict."

Letter to President

The letter sent by the public group to President Wilson said, in reference to collective bargaining:

"We deem it important to emphasize the fact that the conference did not, at any time, reject the principle of the right of the workers to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. Neither the conference as a whole, nor any group in the conference, opposed that right. The difficulty that arose and the issue upon which the conference failed to agree was not upon the principle involved but upon the method of making it effective. In our judgment, even this difficulty would not have been insurmountable, had the conference approached its task in another way."

The letter continued: "We believe that the experience of this conference, and of similar conferences elsewhere, clearly showed the futility of attempting to deal with this question in a piecemeal way, by adopting detached and unrelated resolutions. The only efficient method, in our judgment, is that of formulating a comprehensive and systematically developed program.

Bargaining Right Upheld

"We believe that the right of workers to organize for the purpose of collectively bargaining with their employers, through representatives of their own choosing, cannot be denied or assailed. As representatives of the public we can interpret this right only in the sense that wage-earners must be free to choose what organization or association, if any, they will join for this purpose.

"We are deeply impressed by the necessity of setting up some machinery for effecting the speedy adjustment of disputes arising between workers and employers, whether the latter be private individuals or firms, or public and governmental authorities. In this connection there was submitted to the conference by the Secretary of Labor, the Hon. W. B. Wilson, a well-considered plan for establishing the necessary machinery for conciliation and arbitration. Because this plan was not considered by the conference, owing to the manner of its termination, we do not here express any judgment upon it, further than to say that we believe it affords a possible basis for a solution of the immediate problem, and deserves serious consideration and study.

New Bureau Proposed

"It is impossible to discuss in detail the numerous schemes for affording to workers representation in the regulation of the conditions of labor, the plans for profit-sharing, the many forms of shop councils, and the like. We respectfully suggest that a very great service could be rendered to the Nation, to employers and employees alike, if in the Department of Labor there were established a bureau for the purpose of gathering and making available accurate information concerning all such experiments and their results. Such a bureau could give expert advice and assistance to any per-

son desiring to undertake plans for bettering labor conditions in particular establishments.

"We do not believe that this group can at this time with advantage further proceed with the discussion of the great questions with which we have been dealing. It may well be, however, that a small committee, selected by you, composed of persons of various interests and points of approach, could take up these matters and prepare, along some such lines as herein indicated, a program which will be of present value. Upon the presentation of the report of such a committee steps could be taken to give it practical effect, through another conference, representing Capital, Labor, and the public, if in the circumstances then existing it should seem to you to be wise."

SHARP NOTE IS SENT TO MEXICO

Carranza Government Told That
United States Expects It to
Obtain Release of Ameri-
can Citizen Held by Bandits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By far the most vigorous language employed in recent months in a note from the United States Government is contained in the communication sent through the United States Embassy in Mexico City to the Mexican Government with reference to the kidnapping of William O. Jenkins, a United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico. The incident is regarded at the State Department as exceedingly grave.

The department, it was announced, has given instructions to the United States Embassy in Mexico City to insist that the Mexican Government definitely advise the Embassy what action has been taken with a view to liberating Mr. Jenkins and to advise the Mexican Government that the United States Government expects it to take effective steps to obtain the release of Mr. Jenkins, unharmed, even though payment by Mexico of the \$150,000 ransom demanded by the bandits should be found necessary.

This insistence upon immediate information and decisive action reflects a feeling at the State Department and in Congress which, it is believed, the Mexican Ambassador in Washington has made known to the Mexican Foreign Office. The resolution introduced in the Senate by Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana, directing the President to use the armed forces of the United States to effect the release of Mr. Jenkins, will come up for consideration today.

Negotiations with the bandits are said to be under way, and although the ransom is ten times as large as the ransom demanded for the return of two army aviators kidnapped last summer, it is thought that the Mexican Government will pay it.

Mexican Party Convention

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—A call for the first political convention in the Mexican presidential campaign has been issued by Jose I. Novelo, of the Liberal Constitutional Party, which is supporting General Alvaro Obregon for President. The convention will be held in Mexico City on January 1 next, and will be participated in by at least 70 groups representing different shades of political belief, according to the formal notice of convocation. The notice does not say that a candidate for President will be selected, but merely that the government program will be discussed.

Diplomatic Officials to Shift

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The newspapers say that Ygnacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, is coming here to take charge of the Department of Foreign Relations until the present Secretary of State, Candido Aguilar, returns from his European mission.

Alfonso Siller, who has acted as Foreign Minister and as First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, will take temporary charge of the Washington Embassy, according to earlier advices from Queretaro, Queretaro, where President Carranza is spending his vacation.

ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Sunday)—The election of the Lord Rector of Glasgow University, to succeed President Poincaré, resulted yesterday as follows: Prof. Bonar Law, Coalition, 1073; Prof. Gilbert Murray, Liberal, 726; Bertrand Russell, Socialist, 80. The proceedings were marked by the familiar lively battle.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The decree putting an end to the offices of Special Commissioner and Counselor of Franco-American War Affairs. The former office was held by Capt. Andre Tardieu.

Sunday—This morning's issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains a second decree canceling the above decree.

ARBITRATION OR FEDERAL CONTROL OF MINES LIKELY

President Wilson's Stand in the
Bituminous Coal Crisis Is Re-
garded as Indicating Quick
Application of War Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arbitration of the issues in disputes between the bituminous coal miners and operators, or drastic application of all the war powers of the government to protect the public from the consequences of the strike called for November 1, are the alternatives placed before the contending groups by President Wilson in a statement issued at the White House after the Cabinet had spent several hours considering the situation.

With the President's declaration, made on Saturday, that "the public interest because the paramount consideration," there is a virtual and congressional circles. Equally strong is the approval of his characterization of the proposed strike as "wrong, both morally and legally," and no one in touch with the White House doubts the intention of the President to make good his promise that "means will be found to protect the interests of the Nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business."

Really an Appeal to the Men

Whatever steps may already have been decided upon by the President to be taken if the strike begins as planned, the obvious purpose yesterday, and possibly for the next day or two, was to let his statement be absorbed by individual miners throughout the country, for it is noted here as most significant that he challenged the national leaders of the miners to show that the rank and file, who apparently had not voted upon the strike order, which the President says is "an almost unprecedented proceeding," really approve of the order.

Coupled with this challenge is the President's solemn warning that any attempt to carry out the strike will be considered "a grave moral and legal wrong against the government," and his plain intimation to the individual miners that they must be prepared to prove that their course is not unlawful. He then requests the national and local officers and individual officers to recall all orders for a strike on November 1. What effect, if any, this warning and appeal will have in causing the national officers to agree to arbitrate will be seen shortly, it is said, and until it is seen, drastic action by the government most likely will be postponed.

Contract Still in Force

Another point in the President's statement which is noted here as being significant is his agreement with the contention of the operators that the contract now existing with the miners will be in force until the Peace Treaty is ratified, or until March 31, 1920. The President, therefore, breaks absolutely with John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, who has maintained that the war ended when the armistice was signed, and that the contract is void. The miners, it is pointed out, will lose much popular support if it is thought contracts are treated by them as "scraps of paper."

The act creating the Fuel Administration is still in force under the President's interpretation, in which he is supported by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and this act confers such broad powers on the President to assure adequate coal production that no new legislation will be asked from Congress, according to present indications.

He can revive the Fuel Administration, and through it take over the mines and compel their operation by the owners under terms he may prescribe or order, and any miners who, singly or in groups, seek to interfere, will be liable to prosecution.

Fines for Strikers

By the terms of the so-called Washington agreement of 1917, which is the basis of the contract now in effect between the miners and the operators, and which, in its own language, is to "continue through the period of the war," the United States Fuel Administrator directs that "if any mine worker or group of mine workers in any way interrupts the operation of the mines or causes a strike, the operator shall deduct from the earnings of each such employee the sum of \$1 a day for each day or fraction thereof that such mine worker fails to report for work."

It may be thought that a fine against a man on strike and who is not drawing wages would be futile, but competent persons cite the foregoing provision as evidence of the power of the Fuel Administrator to regulate the industry and assert that under the act creating the Fuel Administration new regulations can be promulgated that probably would deal effectively with any new situation. The act also provides for a fine against any operator who closes a mine or otherwise impedes production.

Arbitration Possible

Both John L. Lewis, chairman of the scale committee of the miners, and Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the

scale committee of the operators, left Washington on Saturday following the failure of the conference called by William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Lewis is at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis, Indiana, for the avowed purpose of directing the strike called for next Saturday.

Inasmuch as the operators last Friday agreed to arbitrate the dispute, as proposed to the conference by President Wilson, there is the expectation here that they will notify President Wilson of their willingness to have him appoint an arbitration board, as he offered to do in his statement on Saturday. Then the full responsibility of a strike will rest with the miners. The President's statement says he "cannot believe the right of any American worker needs for its protection the taking of this extraordinary step."

The President's Statement

Following is the text of the President's statement:

"On September 23, 1919, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a proposal declaring that all contracts in the bituminous field shall be declared as having automatically expired November 1, 1919, and making various demands, including a 60 per cent increase in wages and the adoption of a six-hour workday and a five-day week; and providing that, in the event a satisfactory wage agreement should not be secured for the central competitive field before November 1, 1919, the national officials should be authorized and instructed to call a general strike of all bituminous miners and mine workers throughout the United States, effective November 1, 1919.

"Pursuant to these instructions, the officers of the organization have issued a call to make the strike effective November 1. This is one of the gravest steps ever proposed in this country, affecting the economic welfare and the domestic comfort and health of the people. It is proposed to abrogate an agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States Fuel Administration and which was to run during the continuation of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920.

All Interests Affected

"This strike is proposed at a time when the government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living. It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine. All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would be not the rich only, but the poor and the needy as well, those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use. It would involve the shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large part of the workers of the country. It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines and other public utilities, and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the Allied countries with supplies which they so seriously need.

"The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported, and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel.

Strike Would Be Unlawful

"From whatever angle the subject may be viewed, it is apparent that such a strike in such circumstances would be the most far-reaching plan ever presented in this country to limit the facilities of production and distribution of a necessity of life and thus indirectly to restrict the production and distribution of all the necessities of life. A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful.

"The action proposed has apparently been taken without any vote upon the specific proposition by the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America throughout the United States, an almost unprecedented proceeding. I cannot believe that any right of any American worker needs for its protection the taking of this extraordinary step, and I am convinced that when the time and manner are considered, it constitutes a fundamental attack, which is wrong both morally and legally, upon the rights of society and upon the welfare of our country. I feel convinced that individual members of the United Mine Workers would not vote, upon full consideration, in favor of such a strike under these conditions.

Public Interest Paramount

"When a movement reaches a point where it appears to involve practically the entire productive capacity of the country with respect to one of the most vital necessities of daily domestic and industrial life, and when the movement is asserted in the circumstances I have stated and at a time and in a manner calculated to involve the maximum of danger to the public welfare in this critical hour of our country's life, the public interest becomes the paramount consideration.

"In these circumstances I solemnly request both the national and the local officers and also the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America to recall all orders looking to a strike on November 1, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent any stoppage of work.

Law Will Be Enforced

"It is time for plain speaking. These matters with which we now deal touch not only the welfare of a class, but vitally concern the well-being, the

comfort, and the very life of all the people. I feel it my duty in the public interest to declare that any attempt to carry out the purposes of this strike and thus to paralyze the industry of the country with the consequent suffering and distress of all our people, must be considered a grave moral and legal wrong against the government and the people of the United States. I can do nothing less than to say that the law will be enforced, and means will be found to protect the interests of the Nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business.

"I express no opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to aiding in the earliest possible orderly settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights, not only of those interests, but also of the general public, may be fully protected."

Close Views of Coal Men

Pen Pictures of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Brewster—Opinions on Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During the four days last week that the scale committees of the bituminous coal miners and operators were in Washington trying, at the behest of William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, to reach an agreement upon wages



John L. Lewis
Acting President United Mine Workers

and working conditions, it was possible to get close views of the leaders of the respective groups, which are now on the verge of the greatest industrial struggle in the history of the Nation.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, and chairman of the miners' scale committee, is always accessible and always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and he is apparently thoroughly versed in the facts and figures of his industry. If Mr. Lewis was asked why the six-hour day was being insisted upon uncompromisingly, he was ready with a vivid description of the arduous character of mining, the instances of actual or prospective adoption of such hours in Wales or Australia with a minelessness of names, places and conditions that gave the impression that he knew the mining industry in other countries as thoroughly as he did in the United States.

Attitude of Trade Unionists

On the day before the conference broke up, Mr. Lewis was stirred by charges in the United States Senate that the majority of the miners were foreign-born and therefore were inclined in their demands by radical ideas. He reviewed their work during the war, their support of liberty loans, their contributions to welfare funds, and the 80,000 young miners who had gone into the army, as a refutation of the charge of un-Americanism. He summed up:

"We are trade unionists, we are Americans, we love our country, we believe in its institutions, we have fought and will fight to maintain these institutions; we stayed on the job and produced coal all through the period of hostilities at wages that were not up to the general scale of pay, and now, with the war over for almost a year, we demand nothing more than that our wages be increased to a point that will enable us to live properly and that the hours of work shall not be longer than a man can stand up under and retain his health."

It is on this point of the termination of the war, which Mr. Lewis contends, took place nearly a year ago, that the controversy with the operators pivoted. The operators have a contract with the miners that was to run until the conclusion of the war, but in any event not longer than March 31, 1920. At the time the contract was made the end of the war was not in sight. All during the negotiations in Washington and for weeks before the conference here, the operators insisted upon the sanctity of this contract. Not until President Wilson intervened in an effort to avert a strike did the operators agree that the termination date of the contract should even be arbitrated.

Since the War-Time Prohibition Act, and all other legislation passed "for the duration of the war," is held to be in force until the Peace Treaty is ratified, it is held that war did not end when the armistice was signed, as Mr. Lewis argues, and there is no doubt among officials here that the miners' case is weakened by his contention.

Operators' Side

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the coal operators, is also well poised. If at leisure he is accessible Mr. Brewster is polite but brief. He knows the operators' side of the mining industry in detail

and is broad in recognizing the miners' problems.

As for the six-hour day, Mr. Brewster says the coal business is a seasonal business; that is, the bulk of the sales are in the autumn and winter. So long as this condition remains, he does not believe mines produce enough coal for the country on a six-hour day. He thinks the public must be educated to buy coal over the whole year, so that production, too, can be spread over the whole year, before a short work-day can be adopted.

There is no doubt on the part of the operators that the miners are well-organized, that they will obey the strike order, and that substitutes cannot be found in sufficient numbers to materially replace the production that will cease when they quit work. If the strike becomes effective, the industry, they say, will be at a standstill and continue so until some settlement is reached. Under the terms of the strike order issued by Mr. Lewis, enough men are to remain at every mine to make certain that no damage to the property shall occur by reason of the strike.

Concerted Action Urged

Labor and Farmer Spokesmen Favor an Offensive Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statements were issued on Saturday by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union, in regard to the general industrial situation and the taking of concerted action looking toward the adjustment of difficulties that threaten to develop into disasters.

Mr. Gompers gave out the following statement:

"A conference was held in the American Federation of Labor Building this afternoon in which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and the four farmers' organizations participated. General discussion ensued regarding the legislation pending in Congress inimical to the rights and interests of industrial and agricultural workers.

"Further discussion ensued regarding legislation which should be urged at the hands of Congress in the interests of the above.

"It was decided that the call for the conference determined upon by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor should be jointly issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

"It was decided that the conference should take place in Washington Saturday, December 13.

"The representatives of the farmers' organizations, although in entire sympathy with the discussion and purposes, stated that they had no authority to frame their organization to join in the call for the conference, but that their conventions, which would be held within a month from now, would be glad to receive invitations upon which to act and select delegates for the December 13 conference."

The appeal which follows was made to the farmers by Mr. Barrett:

"Menaced by entrenched privilege on the one hand, and a perilous 'Red' propaganda on the other, the Nation is facing the most dangerous situation since the Civil War. Although reveling in plenty, though employment was never better, though the country is sitting on a powder magazine which threatens at any moment to explode, bringing devastation and untold suffering in its train.

"The failure of the industrial conference to accomplish any concrete thing makes necessary an offensive and defensive alliance between all constructive forces of the country against the common enemy of extremism. It places the question where it was before the conference assembled, and leaves an adjustment to the individual and collective common sense, common honesty and common patriotism of the people.

"In this crisis in the Nation's history, the farmer must get to the helm, and he must stay at the helm until the ship of state is brought safely into the haven of rest."

Governors to Confer

DES MOINES, Iowa—Eight of the nine governors of coal-producing states asked by Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa to express their views on a conference at Indianapolis to discuss ways of averting the threatened coal strike, have replied favoring such a meeting. The conference probably will be held next Wednesday.

COMMITTEE VOTES TO UNSEAT MR. BERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The special House committee considering the case of Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, elected Representative at the last congressional elections, voted 8 to 1 to exclude him from membership in the House and to declare the seat vacant, on the ground that Mr. Berger "was disloyal to the United States of America at a time when its existence as a free and independent Nation was at stake." The report characterized Mr. Berger's acts during the war as treasonable.

The minority report, presented by William A. Rodenberg (R.), Representative from Illinois, argued that the decision of the House should be delayed until the Court of Appeals had disposed of Mr. Berger's appeal from a decision of the United States District Court that Mr. Berger's writings were disloyal.

RECEPTION FOR LEON BOURGEOIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Leon Bourgeois, will be accorded a reception in a few days at the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences.

BREAK REPORTED AMONG DOCKMEN

Many New York Strikers Said to Be Ready to Resume Work—Opponents Vote to Call for a General Harbor Walkout

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Office

NEW YORK, New York—What apparently is a serious break in the ranks of the striking longshoremen developed last night with claims of rival factions. T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, and recognized as the head of the dominant faction, asserted that at least 30,000 strikers will be at work today. The other faction, embracing 24 locals, met on Saturday and voted to call a general harbor strike, affecting 23,000 men.

John F. Riley, president of the district council of the port of New York and chairman of the regular strike committee, was in the Chelsea section early yesterday, and said that three gangs, or approximately 200 riggers and longshoremen, of the locals in the Chelsea sections, resumed operations at the Cunard Line docks at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, yesterday morning, three more gangs of 200 men going to work on the French Line pier at the foot of West Seventeenth Street, and that in addition to these resumption of operations, five gangs, or about 500 men, had returned to their duties with the White Star Line at the foot of West Seventeenth Street.

Mill Strike Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The strike at the Andrews steel plant and the Newport Rolling Mills, Newport, Kentucky, which has kept 2000 steel workers idle since June 28, has been settled, according to announcement at a conference at which J. Livingston, Mayor of Newport, Kentucky, acted as mediator. "The union of both plants will be recognized," Mayor Livingston said.

Union Presidents to Define Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Asked what he thought of the significance of the general strike situation and of general strike proposals in regard to the steel strike, John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Iron and Steel Workers' Strike Committee, said he didn't have any thought on the subject. He said the presidents of the International Union and the American Federation of Labor would meet and define the policy of the labor movement and that it had a definite, steady program.

Strike Breakers Attacked

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Nashville News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Strike breakers who took the places of local street-car men when the latter walked out were hindered by strike sympathizers yesterday. Several cars were stalled by crowds that stood across the tracks, and motormen were being dragged from their platforms. After being set upon by strikers and sympathizers, who resented their importation from other towns to break the strike of local workmen, the motormen were allowed to go on condition that they leave town.

Troops Quiet Strikers

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Canton News Office

CANTON, Ohio—Presence of state troops at Akron, 20 miles away, ready to march on Akron at five minutes notice, yesterday influenced rioting strikers to desist from the violence which caused Governor Cox to call out the soldiers.

Senate Steel Inquiry Ends

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation of the steel strike was completed on Saturday by the Senate Labor Committee with the examination of witnesses from Gary, Indiana, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Allegheny Pennsylvania, plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The members expect to begin work immediately on their report which they hope to present to the Senate this week.

W. A. Rattenbury, a Gary striker, the first witness Saturday, classed all charges of "Red" revolutionary activities in connection with the strike as "a ghost conjured up to injure the strikers." He said the American Federation of Labor was conducting the strike in order to secure the eight-hour day for the men and representation before company officials in discussing shop grievances.

Sheriff William S. Haddock of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in which Pittsburgh is located, entered a general denial of charges of brutality made by the strikers against his deputies and the State Constabulary. He placed the total number of strikers out in the Pennsylvania mills at 5000, much less than other estimates, given the committee.

David Williams, organizer of the Machinists Union, representing employees of the Bethlehem Company, not heretofore mentioned in the investigation, said the men wanted eight hours and the right of collective bargaining.

"It is true that 50 per cent of the men who walked out of the Bethlehem plants are going back now, starved back," he said. "But that is what is making Bolsheviks, the industrial autocracy which forces them to submit to conditions they bitterly resent."

In behalf of the United States Steel Corporation, L. A. McNamee, general auditor of the company, said 75 per cent of the 10,000 workmen there had walked out on September 22, but that more than half of them had come back.

S. E. Wilson, a heater from Gary,

said also that most of the Americans were satisfied with pay and working conditions and that few had struck. Mr. Wilson and Mr. McNamee emphasized their belief that threats had induced many non-union workers to join the strike.

EMPLOYERS BLAMED BY MR. ENDICOTT

Massachusetts Representative in Industrial Conference Declares That Concessions Should Have Been Made to Bring Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Henry B. Endicott of Dedham, Massachusetts, a representative of the public at the industrial conference in Washington, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night that if the present unrest grows, or if present unsettled conditions between Capital and Labor are aggravated, he expects prompt and sufficient measures to be taken to meet the emergency.

The closing of the conference, he said, led to the circulation of all manner of rumors in Washington, but these rumors contained nothing that appeared to be definite regarding future relationships between Capital and Labor.

Mr. Endicott, himself a large employer of labor, placed the blame for the failure of the conference squarely upon the employers' group at the conference. The employers included in that group, he said, showed no readiness to make or accept any compromise. Mr. Endicott felt that a less yielding attitude on their part would by no means have meant a surrender to Labor, but a mere recognition of the progress of the times. He thought the attitude of the employers' group more in harmony with the tendency of opinion 20 years ago than today.

Mr. Endicott said that when the resolution regarding collective bargaining was first introduced to the steering committee of 15 members, of which he was one, the groups representing Labor and the public made their representatives on the steering committee free agents, whereas the representatives of the employers on that committee said that they would have to discuss the matter with the entire group.

Later, he said, a representative of the employers' group drew up a resolution, on which, he admitted, he had not consulted his colleagues. It was considered a fair resolution by the representatives of Labor and the public on the steering committee, but the employers' group repudiated it. Finally, the employers' group, he said, introduced in a resolution a clause which made the rest of the resolution valueless. The employers' group, he said, took an attitude which gave the employees not nearly the recognition they have already received in thousands of establishments throughout the country.

Mr. Endicott said that although he is not to be considered a sympathizer with organized Labor, he does favor a square deal, and that in his judgment the employers' group showed no willingness to grant any rights to any man except the employer.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE IS TO BE UPHELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Former Majority Socialists have decided that Captain Sadoul, the candidate of the United Socialist Party at the coming elections, who accompanied the French Military Mission to Russia, where he entered into relations with the Bolshevik chiefs, continuing to communicate with them even when France broke off official relations with the Soviet Republic, shall be upheld in spite of the charges brought against him. He is accused of having intelligence with the enemy, and of a military breach of discipline and of desertion and will be judged by default on November 7 by the Second War Council.

A delegation of French barristers, accompanied by Mrs. Sadoul, the mother of the accused, has, however, visited the president of the War Council to ask for a further delay, according to the article of the French code, providing in particular cases two delays of 10 days each, so as to allow Captain Sadoul, who is at present in Russia, time to present himself.

Further Candidates Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—General Maudhuys, General Castelnau and General Cadeput will be candidates at the coming elections.

Mr. Clemenceau's Opening Speech

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Mr. Clemenceau is to deliver a speech at the opening of the electoral campaign at Strasbourg on November 2. He will outline the government's policy. Both the friends and opponents of the Premier are looking forward with interest to the speech.

Government's Plan to Be Explained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, is to deliver at the Hotel Continental in Paris, on November 3, a speech outlining his program and explaining the government's plans to solve the financial and economical problems.

PIERRE LENOIR EXECUTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The second appeal by Pierre Lenoir for clemency by the President of the Republic was rejected and he underwent the supreme penalty at 6 a. m. today.

PEACE DATE NOT YET DETERMINED

Delay in Formal Declaration of Day Is Due to Hope United States Senate Will Ratify by the Middle of November

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference failed again yesterday to fix the date for the coming into force of the Versailles Treaty, as the reports of the military and naval committees are incomplete and the report of Marshal Foch on the German violations of the armistice will not be ready until Tuesday. The delay of a formal declaration of peace is due to the hope that the United States Senate will ratify the Treaty by the middle of November, thus permitting the United States to participate in the first work of the Treaty enforcement commissions and of the military occupation. It is felt that the moral weight of the commissions will be greater if America is represented, beside France, Great Britain and Italy.

While in session the Supreme Council received news of the arrangements made by the Germans to control by armed forces the plebiscites that had been arranged. The municipal elections in upper Silesia will not take place before the arrival of a commission charged with supervising the plebiscite of Teschen. The Supreme Council has been occupied with the situation in Greater Flensburg and the arrival there of German troops under the pretense of repressing disorders. It is apprehended that the Germans will make wholesale arrests, so as to falsify the plebiscite.

French Representative Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Louis Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, is to represent France on the Reparation Commission.

Jugo-Slav Delegates in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Nikolai Paschitch, head of the Jugo-Slav delegation, has arrived in Paris with the intention of signing the St. Germain Treaty. Before accepting all the clauses of the Treaty, however, the Jugo-Slav delegation will ask the Supreme Council to give to Jugo-Slavia one particular mining district which had been given over to Hungary.

Serbia to Sign Peace Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Dr. Antz Trumbitch, head of the Serbian delegation, has arrived in Paris with the authorization of his government to sign the St. Germain treaty.

Details Plans for Occupation of Zones

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Before the Supreme Council yesterday, which met under the presidency of Stephen Fichon, Marshal Foch reported that detailed plans for the allied occupation of the various zones under the Treaty have been perfected, including schedules for the dispatch and arrival of troops, and that it had been decided that France was to take over the supreme command of the occupation of Silesia. Danzig will not be occupied, but will serve as a base for the troops of the neighboring zones.

Marshal Foch expressed the hope that the transportation of the inter-allied contingents will be completed by the beginning of November.

Another Note Sent to Rumania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—After a discussion of Sir George Clerk's report, the Supreme Council sent another note to the Rumanian Government, stating that the entente regretted not to be able to comply with the Rumanian demands concerning the western frontier. The Supreme Council further declared that it could not revise the clauses which have been submitted to all the Allies, and which must be considered definitely established. Also the protection of minorities must be considered established. The allied powers are unanimous in maintaining the general idea which is the basis of the peace.

BRITISH CABINET MEETINGS HELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Following this morning's Cabinet meeting, several ministers, former ministers and private members, including Sir Edward Carson and others who voted against the government yesterday, conferred with the Premier at Downing Street, and subsequently another Cabinet meeting was held.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that there will be neither dissolution nor resignation as a result of the advertised vote in the House of Commons nor will it be necessary to recommit the pilotage clause of the Aliens Bill. An agreement likely to satisfy all parties has been reached and the deadlock will be removed by substituting an amended clause which is practically the clause agreed to between the government and the members chiefly interested. If the House accepts this, as there is every reason to anticipate it will, the incident will be at an end.

In the House of Lords yesterday Viscount Milner, in the course of his discussion of the financial situation of the country, declared that the estimate of £8,000,000,000 national debt was not necessarily accurate, as it ignored many possibilities, such as the further sales of war stores, the repayment of the British loans to the Allies, and the British share of the German indemnity, regarding which, while deprecating extravagant anticipation, he said they would certainly net something.

Profiteering, Lord Milner said, should be suppressed like any other form of robbery, but he also expressed himself against artificial attempts to reduce prices.

M. Knoedler & Co.

Announce

An Exhibition of

Sculpture and Drawing

by

Elie Nadelman

Oct. 27th to Nov. 8th

556 FIFTH AVE.—Near 46th

New York City

Direction of

MRS. ALBERT STERNER

Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Beacon Street
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

BEAUTIFUL FURS

of the Moment

FURS are a necessary part of the fashionable woman's wardrobe. The short fur wrap appears again, in almost limitless variations, the natural complement of the heavy cloth street dresses of assured vogue. The small furs incline to scarfs, capes and the most becoming crush effects. Then the long all enveloping wraps in many handsome styles and materials for wear with formal evening dress or motoring.

Our new Fur Department established this season contains a splendid assortment of luxurious furs of reliable quality, guaranteed by us to give satisfaction at much lower than usual prices for fur garments of similar grades.

Fur Coats 175.00 to 399.50

Fur Scarfs 12.98 to 79.50

Fur Muffs 12.98 to 59.00

Fur Department, Third Floor



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Queen's Pilgrimage

Holland, in governmental circles, is said to be more or less contemplating a royal progress of Queen Wilhelmina to visit her loving subjects in the Dutch East Indies. But the project is a little perplexing. Holland is a democratic sort of kingdom, far away from the East Indian possessions that she has ruled, with a short interruption in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, for about 300 years; and to the natives of the Dutch East Indies their overlord beside the Zuyder Zee stands for the pomp and glory of a long period of history. A simple, democratic sort of royal progress, such as would be natural to modern Dutch royalty and comfortably within the appropriation that the modern Dutch Government would feel happily justified in making, would hardly meet the expectations of Java, Sumatra, and Celebes and the Moluccas; so at least it is felt by those who know the islands. Majesty, to be impressive, must come with pomp and circumstance; and a royal progress conducted with the oriental idea of magnificence is an expensive thing to stage-manage. One argues, in Dutch governmental circles, that the royal progress would be a fine thing if it made the proper impression; but one argues also that a royal progress that impressed the Dutch East Indies as being at all "skimping" would create a poor impression and do more harm than good. So the matter remains in abeyance, and Queen Wilhelmina, as one gathers, thinks one day that she may decide to royally progress through her East Indies, and the next that she won't.

Embers

Winter fuel is being gathered up wherever it may be found this autumn. In Paris the coal carts which all day lumber along the Avenue de Versailles on the edge of the Seine are followed by a troop of women and children armed with sacks and baskets. The road is worn, there are many holes, the jolts are frequent and bits of coal or coke come tumbling down. There is a rush and eager hands thrust the black treasure into grimy baskets and gaping sacks. The gleaners organize themselves into shifts—it's work, doing—they get as much as a sackful—one hundredweight—in one quarter of an hour. Thus Paris is taking in its coal—in good time. In London where all the streets, or nearly all, have been up this August and September there has been a harvest of half-worn tarred wood blocks—little heaps of them along the side of the road. No lack of customers either, and in areas and back yards tidy little stores of blocks have been put by for use in the coming winter.

Prague by Any Other Name

"Prague" they call it in Bohemia, though to the world at large Prague remains the name of the Bohemian city. "This is Praya," said a Bohemian gentleman not long ago to a traveling writer. "We never call it anything else." Perhaps they called it "Praya" 600 years ago when the "Gymnastic Society," so called, was formed with the secret purpose of some day rising against the dominance of Austria, and worked so steadily toward that end that 300,000 Bohemians are said to have been ready for military service when the opportunity came. But although the world at large is accustomed to think of Bohemia as Trebo-Slovakia, it has not yet thought of changing the name of Prague, nor is it conscious of other changes in local nomenclature that have come in with the creation of the new Republic. Not so very long ago, for example, the trains came and went from the Emperor Franz Josef railway station, but now the traveler buys his ticket at the President Wilson station. And where for many years has stood the Rathaus, one speaks now of the Staromestska Radnice, which being translated means-City Hall. The old clock, one of the wonders of the city, set into one side of the Staromestska Radnice, probably welcomes the change, for it has been running 400 years, and delighting visitors by the sight of the procession of tiny apostles that come out through a little door and march across the face of the clock while an allegorical figure of Mortality strikes the hours, a Turk shakes his head, a miser exhibits his purse, and a figure of foolish Vanity looks at itself in a mirror.

The Little Lead Soldier

What shall we give the children? The question is heard before toy-shop windows all round the world, and out of all those toy shops come fathers and mothers with carefully wrapped and tied-up parcels. What

do the parcels contain? Sometimes—often, if a writer in the Brussels "Peuple" is to be believed, the parcels contain little lead soldiers, toy quick-firing guns, toy tanks, toy submarines, toy bombing planes. The military toy came from Germany before the war—it still is made in Germany. The "Peuple" declares that rarely do military toys come out of allied factories; that in them energies are bent to turning out Noah's arks, toy kitchens, toy shops, Punchinello, and dolls—those lovely dolls, the dainty products of the ateliers of the Ville Lumière. Two Frenchmen, Abel Falivre and Benjamin Rabier, have turned out delightful toys during the war; toys without the least taint of the military spirit. London has done the same. The tale goes that before the war the German Crown Prince had had installed in his palace a model of Paris town, over which hovered toy aeroplanes so that he might the better have his children taught how to shell the Louvre and Notre Dame. It may not be true, but it is not improbable. It shows the Prussian tendency of military toys. No allied nursery should harbor them.

Aviation in Australia

While the air route from England to the Commonwealth is being carefully mapped out, excellent work is being done from the Australian end. A private company, Aerial Services Ltd., has established a chain of aerial landing stations across the continent from Sydney to Darwin, in the Northern Territory. The trip is made entirely by motor vehicles and for a portion of the journey across a trackless and almost unknown portion of tropical Australia an aboriginal boy acted as compass. Stations have been established at distances of 300 miles apart. Representatives of the company have left Darwin for Java and will continue the survey across the Malay Archipelago in order to link up with India.

Whitby Jet Again

A local industry has picked up in Whitby, "quaint little old-world town," as a traveler calls it, on the east coast of England. Whitby makes ornaments of jet, and before the war "Whitby Jet" was the word of excellence. But the war reduced and practically eliminated the demand for jet ornaments, mining for the petrified wood, which looks like a poor quality of coal until the jet worker has cut and polished it, practically ceased; and the younger men who had been working in the red-tiled stone houses of Whitby laid down their tools and went to the trenches. Whitby was left a town of men, trained to a temporarily useless craft, with one absorbing local topic of conversation, the discovery that the makers of imitation jet who had got into the town and had come near to doing lasting injury to its reputation had been incidentally financed by German money. But now the demand for jet is greater than Whitby can produce. A few of the younger men are coming back, for some cannot and others are finding the world wide and attractive outside of Whitby, and the older men have resumed their tools, and are trying both to meet the demand and restore the town to its old-time reputation.

Art Trends in Germany

Whether revolution has influenced art in Germany or art has influenced revolution is doubtless a subject of vehement discussion in the circles that contribute visitors to the reopened exhibition. It may be argued that the art revolution was well under way before the political revolution was thought of; at any rate the pictures and sculptures that Germany is now looking at, as description comes of them, are wildly antagonistic to the idea of art that held sway throughout the world not so many years ago. The artist Magnus Zeller mounts such a man as eyes have never seen on such a horse as would suggest nightmare if met with on a public thoroughfare, fills in his canvas with a cubistic chaos, and calls it "Collapse." The sculptor Oswald Herzog models a figure, weirdly unlike a human being, as most people see each other, yet with a grotesque suggestion of humanity and a real effect of movement, which he names "Andante." So throughout the exhibitions art defies past standards of comparison and proclaims "something different" and not only just as good but better. A so-called "November Group" of artists are painting pictures which are described as "defying description"; another group banded under the title "Der Sturm," insists that it is influenced neither by war, revolution, nor peace, for the simple reason that "art is cosmic experience and has nothing to do with the world of facts." Tib is a cubist, "Andante" is a cubist, and his strange "Andante." Altogether it appears that going to art shows just now in Germany must be an exciting experience.

A MAN WHO OWNS A TOWN OF HIS OWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The entire town of Moneta, Wyoming, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in Natrona County, has been sold for \$10,000. The purchaser, John Goodman of Shoshone, Wyoming, received title from A. Kanson, who founded Moneta 20 years ago, and has owned it ever since, to the following: one town site of 40 lots, one 18-room hotel, one five-room cottage, one three-room cottage, two two-room cottages, one large livery barn, one railroad eating house, one small barn, one ice house, a miscellaneous assortment of corrals and outbuildings, and a large assortment of more or less valueless junk representing the accumulation of a score of years of Moneta's history.

No person other than Goodman owns a single thing in Moneta, but the Chicago & Northwestern owns the right of way on which the town site fronts, and a small depot building on this right of way.

ALASKAN NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At a recent gathering of some of the country's foremost business men in New York, it was said during the discussion as to reconstruction work: "It is becoming more and more apparent that the duty of the western powers is to strain all their energies toward the reconstruction of the shattered economic structure of the world. The industrial countries will have to produce to full capacity. . . . They will have to develop all their material resources, even to the extent of tapping the dormant supplies of undeveloped countries."

One of these undeveloped countries is Alaska. Latent resources are there in abundance. In their development the world will not only be furnished with much that it needs, and American business men find new and profitable fields of enterprise, but the country at large will be greatly benefited by the opening up and the settlement of this great territory in the northwest.

If Alaska gives, it also takes; when it is in a position to send forth abundantly of its products, it will also require much in return. Alaska's commerce in one year recently was more than \$110,000,000. The Territory is yet in its infancy, when it gets its stride this trade will be an important factor in the Nation's business life.

Inexhaustible Store

And Alaska in addition has many other resources, for it stretches into other latitudes and other climatic conditions not touched by Arctic Canada.

Unfortunately, these resources are but little known to the average American business man. A few big companies are well aware, by reason of their dividends, of the wealth in this treasure house of the North; but thousands of others scattered over the country have given it little thought. And those who would venture into new lines of activity rarely turn their thoughts Alaskaward, in spite of the openings that await the energetic man and woman.

In the wealth of its tin alone Alaska is a surprise to many. At present practically all the tin used by the United States is imported, some coming all the way from the Malay Peninsula. Alaska's tin deposits are as rich as those of England, and if tin cans were made extensively in that Territory, a home market would be found immediately in the salmon and other canning industries flourishing there.

Smelters are needed, too, for copper is found in almost inexhaustible quantity. Yet all this ore has to be sent to the States to be smelted, which adds, of course, to the cost to the consumer of the finished product.

A big industrial development is ahead in both the coal and oil fields of Alaska, its near rival in this respect being Vancouver Island. One grade of Alaska coal is exceptionally good for coke manufacture. The oil of Alaska is a refining oil similar to that of Pennsylvania, with a paraffin base and but little sulphur. One of its by-products is gasoline.

Alaska has marble which ranks with Vermont's best. It has gypsum used for plaster of Paris and for fertilizer. It has barytes, of value in the manufacture of white lead. It has chrome ore, platinum, tungsten, cinabar, antimony—in fact, practically exhaustless supplies of almost all the known useful minerals.

Alaska's timber has scarcely been touched in any big business way except during the war, when Sitka spruce was used for airplanes. But it is estimated there are 80,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber; and much of this is suitable for the paper pulp industry, a crying need of the United States at present. Canada has a number of large paper pulp mills along its western coast, but Alaska, with practically the same coast line on the Inside Passage—with timber growing to the water's edge, and deep bays and protected harbors to make shipping of the product easy—has practically no paper pulp mills within its confines. Other openings, too, are in the timber industry. All the packing boxes for the canneries and barrels in other lines of industry have now to be shipped in from the States.

For Dairy Produce

Cattle raising in some parts of Alaska can be undertaken profitably, for native grasses grow abundantly in certain sections to a height of five feet. Some of these grasses have a seed head somewhat resembling wheat. All make excellent fodder, and can be put into silos for winter use. The island of Kodiak and some islands of the Aleutian group are excellent for cattle raising, as well as for the making of butter, cheese, and other dairy products. William Dall of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at the time it undertook to run a telegraph line through Alaska, Siberia, and thence to Europe, when the Atlantic cable seemed to be a failure—and who, at that time and later, made a study of Alaska—prophesied that the Aleutian Islands would become the dairying center of the Pacific. The climate of Kodiak in the winter is milder than that of Boston; and of the beauty of the island John Burroughs has said, "It is a pastoral lyric."

The cultivation of the reindeer as one of the growing industries of the country is well known. Its grazing areas are almost unlimited. Mr. Stefansson says that the raising of musk ox for marketable purposes could be still more profitable than at present, as it has certain valuable characteristics which the reindeer does not possess.

Catering to the tourist trade seems to be the future lot of Alaskans. The scenic beauties of Alaska are as yet comparatively little known, but world travelers speak of them in terms of praise. All along the Inside Passage are towns that can become as popular as the well-known resorts of the eastern coast; they have, in fact, far more to recommend them. One of the most beautiful waterways in the world, calm and smooth as a river, is at their doors. There are innumerable lake trips to wonderful fjords, live glaciers, snow-crowned mountains, picturesque Indian villages, and fishing and hunting grounds unequalled in the country. The hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, launches, and camping organizations that minister to sightseers are awaiting birth.

In this land water power is waiting to be developed. Along the coast are rich help beds; in the interior and at some places along the coast, deep strata of volcanic ash, useful in the making of cleansing agents; wild berries in prodigious quantities go to waste each year. In large things and small, Alaska offers opportunity for the alert individual.

THE ANIMAL SENSE OF LOCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

For a long time naturalists have been experimenting with various forms of animal life with a view to determining whether such animals possess a sense that enables them to seek out desired places, even when they have been transported a great distance therefrom.

Among the first to experiment in this way was the French natural scientist Fabre, whose investigations concerned chiefly the wasp family. Fabre painted the abdomen of each of a dozen wasps with white pigment, thrusting each insect into a small paper cylinder, and then deposited all the cylinders thus filled in a tightly closed box that was carried over two miles from the place where the nests of the wasps were found.

When the wasps were liberated, they flew off in various directions. Fabre returned to the nest about five hours after the liberation, to observe the wasps that were coming and going. He soon found four wasps whose breasts were painted with the white pigment; and it was not long before the others so adorned arrived.

It was contended, from these experiments, that the evidence showed that the wasps could not have found their nests either by sense of smell or by that of sight; and it was therefore maintained that they were possessed of a sense, called by some the "sense of location" or "orientation."

Further experiments were of still greater interest. Nine wasps were caught, painted white, and taken to the center of a city, some four miles distant from their nest. The wasps once flew up above the roofs of the city, and immediately took a southern course toward their nest. The next day five of these wasps were found in the nest.

Another member of the wasp family that appears to possess the sense referred to is the "parasite wasp," that one which lays its eggs in the cells of the "mason bee." Upon the completion by the mason bee of its cells, eggs are deposited in it, and food is placed by these eggs for the use of the young bee when it shall be hatched. When these measures have been taken, the mason bee thinks to clinch the matter by sealing the cell under clay. The clay, in turn, is surrounded with a wall of mortar made of mud, and around this is placed a wall of earth baked into a solid mass by the sun.

Now, about the time the egg has hatched into the larva, comes the parasite wasp. It stalks over the wall with its sensitive feelers daintily sounding this and that bit, and at the precise moment that it reaches the spot whereunder the cell lies, the wasp begins to bore, this task consuming a number of hours. Eventually the wasp has succeeded in sinking a shaft straight and true to the concealed egg. The wasp then lays her eggs in it. Thus, when her young are hatched, they are enabled to have a nice little feast.

Now, consider the case of other than insects in this connection, attention may be called to the actions of the striped seal, that builds her house many miles from the open sea, in most cases. The seal dives under the floe, and swims about until she hits upon a spot that is sheltered from the sea and the wind. Then she rises, breaks the ice, and constructs a vaulted chamber under the snow. Here the young ones are safe until they attain a growth sufficient to enable them to take to the water.

Now, the only entrance to this hut is through the opening in the ice, and this can be reached only after swimming at least a mile and a half or two miles under water. Naturalists aver that the striped seal swims away from her dwelling every morning to fish in the open sea; that she has absolutely no guide for her return voyage; that there is entire darkness in the water under the ice; that the bottom of the floe presents the same appearance everywhere; but that, nevertheless, the seal finds her home every night as surely as if her road were by brightly illuminated as a city street.

Housekeepers should know about

Excelsior Protectors

Desirable for the comfort of the little ones and family. They are made of specially prepared cotton and heavy white muslin, easily washed and dry out light and fluffy as new. LOOK FOR OUR TRADE MARK—ON EACH EXCELSIOR MATTRESS PROTECTOR. Write for free sample of material. Excelsior Quilted Mattress Company 15 Light Street, New York

FRANCE RISING OUT OF THE RUINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

An inspiring picture of France rising from the ruins of war was painted recently by Maurice H. Casanave, French High Commissioner to the United States, before the American Manufacturers Export Association, in New York City. No one believed that France was unwilling to pay her war debt, he said; such rumors were only "the enemy propaganda still rampant everywhere against us." This propaganda also tried to circulate the legend of a lazy France. In denial of which Mr. Casanave said:

"The French people did not play in the trenches or in the factory during the war. He had the right to be dull afterward, but since the armistice was signed, the work he has done proves he has had no time to play."

"On November 11, 1918, 122 kilometers of railway remained to be rebuilt in France. All are now put in order; 1134 kilometers were to be rebuilt on the system of the Eastern Railway; 902 are already repaired. On this railway more than 30,000 trains have been running for the demobilization of the American and the French armies. Navigation is now practically normal on the canals."

"Industry is recovering in the north. In Lille certain factories are operating 75 per cent of the spindles which were in operation before the war. These spindles were restored by the Germans who had transported them to Germany. A million acres of land are already restored to agriculture; 90,000 houses have been rebuilt; of the 4500 schoolhouses destroyed, 3000 have been reopened."

"During the first six months of this year, 5,100,000,000 francs were collected from taxes, an increase of 37 per cent over the same period in 1918. During the same period the taxes levied upon profits produced 1,067,000,000 francs."

"Since cotton stockings replace woolen ones in France and the habit of keeping money in woolen stockings has disappeared, our people are saving in the savings banks. The continued depositing in these banks has been very large; the excess of deposits over withdrawals amounted to more than 1,000,000 francs for the first eight months of the year."

AN EARLY SATIRE ON BOSWELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

For the reader of literary periodicals today, a week seldom passes—or at most a month—without encountering some tribute of affection to James Boswell and to the book which is synonymous with his name and personality, "The Life of Johnson." The heavy artillery which Macaulay turned upon him has but served to create a multitude of champions, which in contrast with the years. Macaulay had probably known men who were acquainted with Boswell in his lifetime and who were disposed to condemn him. Boswell himself seems to have been aware that he was held in no great esteem, for in his introduction to "The Life" he speaks of his pride in his ancient blood as "his predominant passion" and of himself as one "possessing a pretty good stock of learning, knowledge, acuteness, gaiety, and civility, who traveled a good deal, and thought more than anybody supposed."

Something of the contemporary view of Boswell can be gleaned from an old "Commonplace Book," published in 1805 by an editor who apparently knew him and who argues that the excellence of the "Life of Johnson" cannot be denied "after making large allowance for egotism, partiality, and self-approbation." He reminds his readers that Boswell was also the enthusiastic friend and biographer of Paoli, the Corsican patriot, but adds that a writer who could pen his own panegyric as above quoted "exposed himself to ridicule and satire." And then he proceeds to reprint a satire on the "Life of Johnson" which appeared in a public print in 1791, the year of its first publication. This "Commonplace Book" attributes to the ensuing example of "wicked wit" to "the ingenious Mr. Beresford, formerly of Merton College"; but the original owner of the volume has made a marginal correction to the effect that it was from the pen of Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Throgmorton Street.

The name of Chalmers is preserved in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and it appears that he was at one time a London journalist who had published editorially.

HINKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE 88 MILK ST. BOSTON THE MOST LIBERAL FORM AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT Tel. 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Nurserymen—Seedsmen—Florists 423-47 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Also 20-22 East San Fernando St. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Don't Accept a "Follower" LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR trade BEADED mark It always marks the genuine Beaded Tip SHOE LACES UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO. SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 967)

Two Constitutions or One

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

At the last Massachusetts election, November, 1918, 19 constitutional amendments were ratified by the voters.

This fall at the state election, November 4, a revision of the old Constitution with all amendments will be submitted for the voters' approval. By the very terms of the new draft, the "rearrangement shall not be deemed or taken to change the meaning or effect of any part of the Constitution or its amendments as theretofore existing or operative." If the voters vote "Yes," two constitutions will appear to be in force simultaneously. This will raise a question as to which Constitution is the fundamental law, if there is doubt between the two. Therefore it would seem to be wisdom to reject the new and leave the old undisputed. There can then never be the quibbling of attorneys, and it would not become necessary to drag lawsuits into the Supreme Court because of differences arising from the change of meaning in the two drafts.

There are advantages in the present text and advantages in the revision, but from a practical standpoint there are manifest disadvantages in having two divergent drafts of the same fundamental principles adopted by the people, both together being the Constitution of Massachusetts. If the people vote "Yes," the new form could never be more than a "revision of the Constitution." The Constitution itself must be looked for elsewhere. Then how much better to vote "No." I submit the foregoing for the consideration of your readers, trusting that it may attract the attention of some of the able legal minds who were members of the Constitutional Convention.

(Signed) J. CALDER GORDON, Boston, Massachusetts, October 16, 1919.

(No. 968)

Credit for Good Trolley Service

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your interesting editorial on Milton, the head of the Philadelphia Traction Company, was lacking in a few essential details, the principal one being that Milton had at his shoulder the greatest street railroad expert, possibly in all the world, the fundamental democrat and militant single taxer, "Pete" Witt. Better give Pete some of the credit too.

(Signed) JOHN McF. HOWIE, Buffalo, New York, October 15, 1919.

(No. 969)

Philadelphia Conductor Loyal

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial October 6, "Philadelphia Offers Hope and a Plan," read while riding on one of Philadelphia's efficient surface cars, and mentioned to the conductor as a fine compliment from Boston to the management he was working for, brought the quick remark, "I'd fight for Milton."

(Signed) CLARENCE F. BREY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1919.

(No. 970)

Sale of Indian Tribal Lands

In Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Eastern Oklahoma by

United States Government

at

A PUBLIC AUCTION

From November 17, 1919 to November 28, 1919, inclusive, there will be a public auction to the highest bidder, 5,500 acres of tribal unallotted and timber lands and 238 tribal town lots in Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Eastern Oklahoma. Sales begin at Chickasaw, Oklahoma, November 17, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 18, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 19, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 20, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 21, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 22, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 23, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 24, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 25, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 26, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 27, 1919, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 28, 1919. Lands to be offered for sale will include about 45,000 acres of UNALLOTTED AND TIMBER LANDS heretofore sold and declared forfeited for non-payment of balance of purchase money, and thereon, and will be offered for sale without minimum price attached hereto, about 7400 acres TIMBER LANDS, not sold or forfeited will be offered for sale at minimum prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per acre for land; from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per thousand feet for pine timber and from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per thousand feet for hardwood timber, the LAND AND TIMBER being sold together, also about 1300 acres of UNALLOTTED TRIBAL LANDS, and about 600 acres of the SURFACE OF THE SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, all tracts of the surface thereof heretofore offered for sale twice shall be sold for cash without regard to the appraised value thereof, also 326 town lots in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, town lots in Muskogee to be sold, 25 per cent cash, 25 per cent in six months, balance 50 per cent within one year from date of sale. The unallotted and timber lands and town lots in Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations heretofore offered shall be sold, 25 per cent cash, balance in three annual installments of 25 per cent, payable in one, two and three years from date of sale, town lots heretofore offered and not sold to be sold for cash. Not to exceed 100 acres of any of the land classified agricultural and 50 acres classified as grazing can be purchased by any one person. No limitation as to the number of acres or tracts of the other land and any one person may purchase. Prospective purchasers unable to attend sale in person can bid by mail by sending certified check or bank draft for 25 per cent of amount of minimum and maximum bids payable to D. Budross, Cashier and Special Disbursing Agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma, or may purchase through an attorney. All deferred installments bear 5 per cent interest. For descriptive lists and printed regulations giving times, places and places of sale, address Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma, who will supervise the sale when held. CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1274)

Everything for The Home and Garden

Flowering Bulbs at Special Prices

HYACINTHS—Double and single flowering Blue, Pink, White or Red. \$1.25 per dozen or \$1.50 postpaid. TULIPS—Our varieties are of the Cream of the Tulip World. The colors are the 16 to 24 inch stems unexcelled. 50c doz. or 65c doz. postpaid. DAFFODILS—Our large assortment includes the beautiful Emperor and Empress Daffodils. 60c doz. or 75c doz. postpaid.

Send for our price list of Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Berries and plants to be set out at this time of the year.

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Nurserymen—Seedsmen—Florists

423-47 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Also 20-22 East San Fernando St. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

a leader

Don't Accept a "Follower" LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR trade BEADED mark It always marks the genuine Beaded Tip SHOE LACES UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO. SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 967)

Two Constitutions or One

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

At the last Massachusetts election, November, 1918, 19 constitutional amendments were ratified by the voters.

This fall at the state election, November 4, a revision of the old Constitution with all amendments will be submitted for the voters' approval. By the very terms of the new draft, the "rearrangement shall not be deemed or taken to change the meaning or effect of any part of the Constitution or its amendments as theretofore existing or operative." If the voters vote "Yes," two constitutions will appear to be in force simultaneously. This will raise a question as to which Constitution is the fundamental law, if there is doubt between the two. Therefore it would seem to be wisdom to reject the new and leave the old undisputed. There can then never be the quibbling of attorneys, and it would not become necessary to drag lawsuits into the Supreme Court because of differences arising from the change of meaning in the two drafts.

There are advantages in the present text and advantages in the revision, but from a practical standpoint there are manifest disadvantages in having two divergent drafts of the same fundamental principles adopted by the people, both together being the Constitution of Massachusetts. If the people vote "Yes," the new form could never be more than a "revision of the Constitution." The Constitution itself must be looked for elsewhere. Then how much better to vote "No." I submit the foregoing for the consideration of your readers, trusting that it may attract the attention of some of the able legal minds who were members of the Constitutional Convention.

(Signed) J. CALDER GORDON, Boston, Massachusetts, October 16, 1919.

(No. 968)

Credit for Good Trolley Service

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

NATIONAL LOCKOUT BEGINS IN SPAIN

Commencing With the Barcelona Building Trade, the Lockout Spreads to Textile Industry—Syndicalists Issue Manifesto

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Bravo Portillo, the police agent, has been assassinated. It was this man's information to the German Consul at Barcelona, which led to the sinking of Spanish ships by German submarines. At the time the government instituted a prosecution against him which was for long conducted in camera, and eventually, after a long time had elapsed, the High Court exonerated him, and even Spain was shocked. A further attempt was made to reopen proceedings under another government, but this was foiled. Portillo was reinstated as police agent at Barcelona, and was next heard of in connection with the Syndicalist troubles in Spain, being accused of having had an end put to one Pablo Salazar, president of the Dyers' Syndicate. It was a few days after this occurrence that Portillo was shot.

An Intense Conflict

This grim business must give pause to the intensity of the conflict that is being pursued between the Syndicalists and the padrones (employers) in Catalonia. Each day it has become more acute, more desperate, and the two sides have resorted to more extreme measures, and the government has been apparently helpless in the matter. Exasperated by the strikes, the threats, and the alleged offenses of the Syndicalists against life and property—offenses of regular occurrence from whosoever they may have originated—the padrones resolved upon retaliation, and decided to institute a series of lockouts which by degrees would extend throughout the Barcelona industries. This was in the latter part of August, and it was estimated that by means of these lockouts no fewer than 150,000 members of working-class families would be deprived of work. Thus it was hoped that the workmen would receive a salutary warning of the error of their ways, and that the anarchists would gain no further successes. It would also quickly exhaust the resources of the Syndicalists as derived by a levy of from 1 to 3 pesetas every week upon the wages of workmen not out on strike.

The padrones, through their federation, approached the Madrid Employers' Federation with a view to cooperation in this lockout movement, so that it might extend throughout Spain. Here was an appalling prospect presented. National strikes have been heard of and have materialized in different countries. Here was a national lockout, a refusal of the employers to allow the people to work. Of course there were obvious difficulties in any attempt at once to make the lockout general. A beginning was made with the building trade, and 25,000 masons and carpenters were refused work at the same time that a big shipping strike was in progress, the captains, pilots, and crews of all the ships demanding almost double wages and the non-employment of non-syndicated sailors, the masters agreeing to concede certain of the men's demands, but not to give them any increase of wages. The lockout example was speedily followed in the textile industry, and the general movement began to get under way.

Syndicalists to Complain

The Syndicalists were led at this stage to issue a certain disclaimer, and they published a manifesto complaining of the attitude of the employers toward the Labor societies. The syndicates, according to this document, were not responsible for the social crimes, which they said could only be explained by the imperfect personal education of a people exasperated by the violence employed against the workmen. Dealing with the threats which were being urged against them, the manifesto said that the workman, prevented from defending himself in the open, could do so in the shade, and that the proletariat would succeed in expropriating capitalism without violent revolution so long as the ignorance of the humble and the wickedness of the powerful did not oblige the workmen to make the revolution sanguinary and chaotic. The manifesto emphasized the danger of the existing measures, which it said would excite the workmen to the worst excesses, and it pointed out that disturbances and social crimes had never been more numerous than since the state of siege and the suspension of guarantees had been established.

BETTER CONDITIONS AMONG DRESSMAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At a crowded meeting of members of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks in connection with their propaganda work, Councilor J. R. Leslie, chief organizing secretary, said that during 1918 the union had been the means of increasing the wages of its combined members by £2,000,000. At one time he added, the case of the dressmakers was considered to be hopeless, but since they had been organized a settlement had been arrived at, owing to the intervention of the government, which affected 30,000 dressmakers. The result was that every dressmaker of 15 years and over was entitled to a wage of 7d. per hour, so that if a girl worked 48 hours a week, she earned 25s., and employers failing to pay that wage were liable to a penalty of £5 for each day it was not paid. The minimum wage was fixed on the basis of human needs. At one time an

apprentice dressmaker received no wages for the first year. Now a girl of 14 was entitled to 5s. a week for the first six months, and 8s. for the following six months.

Mr. A. Jones (London organizer) said the Retail Distributors Association had drawn up a program giving a minimum wage and a schedule of working conditions which had been submitted to the employers and also to the union.

BRITISH WOMEN AND THE LABOR BUREAU
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A deputation organized by the Women's Industrial League recently waited upon the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M. P., Minister without portfolio, to urge the claims of women displaced from government offices, and to call attention to the exclusion of women from obtaining a fair chance of securing administrative posts. The deputation also pressed for the appointment of women to the International Labor Bureau.

Miss Julia Varley, of the Women's Industrial League, who introduced the deputation, pointed out that on a previous occasion Mr. Barnes had stated to a deputation of women, who had waited upon him to urge the necessity for having women adequately represented at the forthcoming International Labor Conference at Washington, that all posts in the Labor Organization, whether of a clerical or administrative character, would be open to women on the same terms as to men.

Mr. Barnes, in a sympathetic reply, said that in regard to the appointment of women in connection with the International Labor Organization, he was unable to add anything to the reply he had given the women's deputation in July last. At that time he had promised that all posts should be equally open to men or women, without distinction of sex, where qualifications were equal.

LABOR MEETINGS THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An adjourned session of the International Federation of Trades Unions, which met at Amsterdam last July, will begin here today and continue several days. All of the delegates are also delegates to the international Labor conference, which will begin its first sessions in Washington, Wednesday.

Both Germany and Austria will have delegates at the meeting of the international federation.

LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Judging from the result of inquiries in various quarters, the prospects on the Labor market are regarded in Labor circles as being rather bright. The hours of work have of late been extended in various trades, including the paper and the match and glass industries. The woodworkers have more to do than usual, and painters hope to obtain more work this winter than ordinarily, if there is not a shortage of materials. The shoe industry also reports better prospects. The tailors, who at present have plenty of work, fear that any lack of work in other trades may react upon them, as it must reduce the spending power of the Nation. In the meat industry, however, there is an immediate prospect of less work. In the mines work has been going on regularly for about a year, but it is not believed that the present conditions will last, and disputes are anticipated. The employers emphasize the difficulties they have to contend with, especially in the iron industry, and the disputes in the works are naturally having a very disturbing effect.

BUILDING LABOR IS NEEDED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Construction work in Providence and vicinity, said to be greater than ever before in the city's history, is being hampered by lack of labor. The public works departments in the cities are finding the same difficulty. Contractors and builders say that at least 50 per cent of the manufacturing plants in Rhode Island have made additions in the last eight months. Tenements, on the other hand, are not being built.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Baron des Planches, chief of the Italian delegation to the International Labor Congress, scheduled to meet in Washington on October 29 and former Ambassador to the United States, arrived at this port yesterday on the steamship Giuseppe Verdi. He said that conditions in Italy, though still somewhat chaotic, had greatly improved.

EDUCATOR URGES TEACHERS' UNIONS

Columbia University Leader Says Time Has Arrived for Organization With Other Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Organization of public school teachers throughout the country to advance their welfare in the matter of wages and hours was urged by Dr. David Snedden, former commissioner of education in Massachusetts and now of the teachers' college, Columbia University, before the fall convention of the Connecticut Teachers Association here yesterday.

But at the same time Dr. Snedden discouraged affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by any teachers' organization. He said in part: "The time has now arrived when the school-teachers of America should form local unions to demand the salaries to which they are entitled for services rendered. We must have strong, compact organizations by which to educate the public as to our needs. A little group of kindergartners and a small body of principals could be the 'locals'."

"These units should be carefully organized from which larger organizations could be built up. Delegate bodies should be formed. We hope to get every teacher in each state, and eventually all the teachers of the Nation in this unionized movement from coast to coast."

"Don't let us go as an unorganized herd. But don't let us have the I. W. O. organize us, or the Democratic Party or the Federation of Labor. This country is rapidly approaching a crisis. You have only to read the headlines in the newspapers to realize that."

"Within two weeks possibly certain groups will be seeking the support of you teachers—employers' associations, farmers' groups, Labor bodies—to effect their partisan purposes. Don't let us sell our birthright for a mess of pottage even in these hard times. Affiliation with any partisan movement means a very vague, but nevertheless understood promise of support."

"It is the young men and women under 25 years of age who really keep the teaching profession from drawing better salaries. In the teaching profession this young group constitutes the dominant majority. A girl 18 years old can always be found to take the place of the man or woman of 35 who can't continue on the old salary. "These young people, intent on planning to stay in the profession but a short time, by their indisposition to make concerted demands, have kept the prices down. We must raise the standard of entrance into the profession and also the standard of achievement with it. Every Federation of Labor official will tell you that the older people keep the younger ones in line."

Organizer to Address Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Considerable comment has been aroused here by an announcement that the teachers in this city have voted to have an organizer from the American Federation of Labor address them. The teachers claim, however, that they only desire to understand more about the matter of unionization. They say that they have no intention of organizing at present.

TENNESSEE LEGION URGES DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—At a meeting of the Tennessee branch of the American Legion, held here on Saturday, Col. Harry M. Berry, of the one hundred and fifteenth field artillery, was elected state commander, and Col. W. S. Beacon of Memphis, secretary and treasurer. The convention endorsed universal military training, and declared its disapproval of the present courts-martial system.

CHILEAN DELEGATES CHOOSE

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean delegation to the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington will be headed by Alberto Edwards, chief of the Statistical Bureau. Other delegates are former Minister Luis Izquierdo, who was a delegate to the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in 1915; Samuel Carlo Lastarria, a leading politician, and Jose Prita, manager of the Spanish Bank.

VOITSEAD BILL AND BREWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After tonight Boston saloons will sell only the so-called "near beer," with one half of one per cent alcoholic content or less, according to a representative of brewery interests here. This action is taken in view of the approaching enactment of the Voistead Bill, making the sale of 2.75 per cent beer illegal. It was said that the brewers will observe the law strictly.

POLICE SEEK REINSTATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—While the Boston police strike is rapidly becoming one of the central issues in the present gubernatorial campaign, the

striking police are issuing petitions asking their reinstatement which are being sent to Governor Calvin Coolidge. Recruiting for the new force which the police commissioner is trying to build up will be continued this week. The force of state guardsmen is being steadily reduced, the married men having been returned to their homes.

SURVEY OF CHILD LABOR IS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Consumers League of Connecticut has started a survey of the child labor situation in the State. In preparation for this work the school superintendents in the various cities of Connecticut are receiving printed cards designating the number and character of questions to be supplied to the school children.

The state survey must be completed and presented to the State Board of Education before July, 1920. The survey is to be very comprehensive and will cover every phase of child welfare activity. It will deal with the family life of the child, the reasons for leaving school before graduation, and the employment entered after leaving school. The Consumers League hopes by gathering all this data to secure adequate protection for the future citizens of the State and country.

A study of the home life of the child will be made thoroughly in the canvass. Particularly the condition of the parents and the number of children in the home will be investigated. Question of the family income will be covered. The following aids to the needy families will be suggested: financial help to release the child for school, continuance of the regular school curriculum, admission to a vocational school, employment after school hours and during vacations or as soon as legal requirements are met.

TEXTILE WORKERS FOR 44-HOUR WEEK

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The International Textile Workers in annual convention here adopted a resolution favoring the 44-hour week, but no action was taken looking to its enforcement, and the resolution was referred to the executive council. It was decided to concentrate efforts in the South to more thoroughly organize the textile workers in that section of the country. It developed that opposition to the 44-hour week resolution came from southern delegates, who pointed out that in many places in the South there was in operation a 54-hour and in some cases a 60-hour week.

DEDICATION POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HIGHGATE, Vermont—Owing to the lateness of the season the dedication exercises for the tablet to John Godfrey Saxe, Vermont poet, to erect which the Legislature of Vermont appropriated a sum of money at its session this year, has been postponed until June 3, 1920. The tablet, of brass construction, measuring 24 by 36 inches, will be attached to a large boulder which has been placed in front of the old homestead of the Saxe family.

DATA READY FOR LABOR CONGRESS

International Gathering Under Provisions of Treaty to Have Full Summary of Conditions in Leading Industrial Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete governmental data as to the status in the principal industrial nations of the world of the measures of labor protection specifically named in the Peace Treaty will be presented to the International Labor Conference to be convened in Washington on Wednesday under the terms of the treaty. The organizing committee, of which Arthur Fontaine, of France, is president, and H. B. Butler, of Great Britain, is secretary, in submitting the reports to the conference will remark that the vast body of material received from the various governments as summarized will be of practical service to the delegates in providing a groundwork for the proceedings and focusing attention upon the concrete problems to be faced in arriving at minimum standards for international adoption.

Eight-Hour Day Looms Large

The application of the eight-hour day or 48-hour week is considered of the first importance for the consideration of the conference. Sixteen countries and the Australian State of New South Wales are enumerated as having eight-hour laws which apply in general to most industrial establishments. The new states of Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland already have passed legislation of this type, the latter setting up a 46-hour week as well as an eight-hour day. In New South Wales and New Zealand the eight-hour laws are of fairly long standing, but in almost all the other States (which include Ecuador, France, German-Austria, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and Uruguay) the legislation has been passed within the last three years, several of the laws having gone into effect since the end of the world war. In addition, in September, 1919, government bills for an eight-hour day in industry were pending in Belgium and Denmark and a measure for a 45-hour week has been prepared and introduced by the Government in Great Britain. The Swedish delegation to the conference, upon its arrival in the United States, announced that both Houses of Parliament in Sweden had passed an eight-hour-day law.

Problem of Unemployment

Unemployment, the committee declares, is one of the most subtle and pervasive problems in the present industrial system. Measures taken by governments against unemployment, according to the report, are divided into two classes, those for prevention and those for relief. Among preventive measures, the provision of public employment offices, which provide knowledge of the state of the labor market and shorten the period of idleness, is by far the most widespread. No fewer than 21 countries, including

Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, Japan, several South American countries, the United States, five out of six Australian states, and the principal countries of Europe, have set up a more or less complete system. In several cases, notably in the United States, the offices are for the most part a result of the war emergency. Great Britain has the most strongly organized permanent national system.

Women Delegates Arrive

Nearly All in Washington for First International Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Almost all the delegates to the first International Congress of Working Women, which is to be held in the new National Museum here from tomorrow to November 5, have arrived. Among the subjects to be discussed are the eight-hour day, the minimum wage, and child labor.

"Women must take the initiative to improve the conditions under which they work," said Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Woman in Industry Service of the Department of Labor. "The indirect method of influencing men to do it with their votes has not worked, and will not work. Our interest in the franchise must not be limited to election day. The working women who seek to change things with their votes will find that education is the solution."

In discussing the minimum wage for women, Miss Anderson said present estimates were based on the living wage of the individual without consideration of the dependents whom the working woman often supports. She said that it would be of great advantage to the working women of the United States to hear from the foreign delegates representing organized labor who could tell at first hand of the reconstruction work being done in the respective countries.

Delegates of United States

The United States delegates, who have been selected by the National Women's Trade Union League, are: Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, president of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Mary Anderson, of the Boot and Shoe Workers, chairman of the Washington branch of the league; Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, of Boston, of the Federal Employees Union; Miss Rose Schneiderman, of the cap makers; Mrs. Maud Swartz, of the printers; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the executive board of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Miss Agnes Nestor and Miss Elizabeth Christman, glove makers; Pauline Newman, of the shirtwaist makers; Mrs. Sarah Green, of the waitresses; and Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Among the foreign delegates are: From France: Mlle. J. Bouvier,

member of the supreme council of the General Federation of Labor, garment worker, member of the minimum wage committee for home workers. Department of the Seine, and technical advisor to the French delegation to the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, and Mlle. Georgette Bouillat, secretary of the Embroidery Workers Union, and leader of the seamstresses last year in Paris.

Belgium and Czechoslovakia

From Belgium: Mlle. Victoire Cappe, secretary of the National Federation of the Women's Trades Unions for Belgium, member of the advisory board, Ministry of Labor, Industry and Food Distribution, and technical advisor to the Belgian delegation to the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations.

From Czechoslovakia: Mme. Marie Majerova, delegate from the Women's Labor Unions and the Social Democratic Party, member of the municipal council of Prague, to which she was elected by the Social Democratic Party, editor of the women's journal, "Zenska Noviny," and technical advisor to the Czechoslovak delegation to the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, and Mme. Louisa Landova-Stychova, delegate from the Syndicate of Working Women of the National Socialist Labor Party, member of the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia Republic.

From Poland: Mme. Constanca Olshewska, delegate from the Textile Workers Union, Lodz; Mme. Felixa Konopska, Embroidery Workers Union; Mme. Sophie Dobranska, of the office workers; Mme. Yadviga Lukasiuk, tailoress; and Dr. Melanie Bornstein, Undersecretary, Department for Protection of Women and Children, Polish Ministry of Labor.

PRINCETON FACULTY GRANTED MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—A scale of increases in the salaries of Princeton professors to go into immediate effect, carrying a uniform bonus of \$500 to professors, assistants, and instructors has been granted by Princeton University trustees.

It was explained by President John Grier Hibben that this measure is temporary and to relieve the stress of the educators' small incomes until increases can be made permanent as a result of the \$14,000,000 endowment drive now being carried on. Instructors who have served here the minimum of one year will receive at least \$1500, while assistant professors will each share in the new scale which grants them an increase from \$1500 to \$2000.

Dr. Henry van Dyke has resumed his position as professor of English literature after serving throughout the war as a chaplain in the navy.

The Tailoring Art of Fifth Avenue

APPLIED TO VERY DISTINCTIVE

Custom Clothes

Done in Our Own Shops

OUR Windows, this week, afford a partial glimpse of the wealth of unusual Suitings and Overcoatings now ready for inspection in our Custom Tailoring Department.

FANCY UNFINISHED WORSTEDS.

From the famous looms of Huddersfield and vicinity in England. Shown in Ettrick Brown, Belgrade Gray, Westover Blue and Strathfield-Black and White, and other new effects.

HARRIS ENGLISH TWEEDS

Sturdy two-fisted fabric for Sport and Travel wear.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH OVERCOATINGS

In variety of fabric and comprising every desirable shade. Afford ample warmth with light weight.

Also Carr's Melton in gray or black; Montague Overcoatings in blue or black; and Irish Friezes.

Buy your made-to-measure Suit and Overcoat where there is large variety, authoritative designing, and skilled tailoring under the most sanitary conditions.

Second Floor front. Fine light.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

BOSTON

A book that every file clerk will be glad to have—

It is called—"Filing as a profession for women."

It points out the opportunities in filing as a permanent profession and shows the need and the value of study in this important branch of business.

No longer can filing be done by the office boy or by any stray clerk who has the time. Business has grown too big for that. Today, the Filing Department is recognized as one of the most important divisions of a business.

The same principles hold good here as in any position—the more you know about your work, the easier and more interesting that work becomes—the more satisfactory to yourself and to your employer.

This book treats the subject thoroughly and authoritatively and is well illustrated. We shall be pleased to mail it free to every file clerk and business executive who is sincerely interested. You may call for it at our salesrooms if you prefer.

Library Bureau

CARD AND FILING SYSTEMS Founded 1876 FILING CABINETS WOOD AND STEEL

Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago
43 Federal Street	316 Broadway	910 Chestnut	6 N. Michigan Ave.
Albany, 51 State Street	Atlanta, 102 N. Pryor Street	New Orleans, 512 Camp Street	Newark, N. J., 31 Clinton Street
Baltimore, 14 Light Street	Birmingham, 2205-6 Jefferson County Bank Bldg.	Pittsburgh, 2205-6 Oliver Bldg.	Portland, Me., 665 Masonic Bldg.
Bridgeport, 980 Main Street	Buffalo, 120-122 Pearl Street	Providence, 75 Westminster Street	Richmond, 1222-24 Mutual Bldg.
Cleveland, 245 Superior Arcade	Columbus, 20 South Third Street	St. Louis, 223 Bostons Bank Bldg.	St. Paul, 118 Edmont Arcade
Denver, 450-456 Gas and Electric Bldg.	Des Moines, 202 Hubbell Bldg.	Springfield, Mass., Whitney Bldg.	Syracuse, 405 Dillay Bldg.
Detroit, 68 Washington Bldg.	Fall River, 29 Bedford Street	Toledo, 620 Seltzer Bldg.	Washington, 745 15th Street, N. W.
Hartford, 78 Pearl Street	Houston, 708 Main Street	Worcester, 716 State Mutual Bldg.	
Indianapolis, 212 Merchants Bank Bldg.	Kansas City, 215 Oak Ridge Bldg.		
Los Angeles, 620 Cassell Block	Minneapolis, 428 Second Ave., South		

DISTRIBUTORS

San Francisco, F. W. Westworth & Co., 529 Market Street	Los Angeles, McKee & Hughes, 440 Pacific Electric Bldg.	Dallas, Parker Bros., 108 Field Street
---	---	--

FOREIGN OFFICES

London	Manchester	Birmingham	Cardiff	Glasgow	Paris
--------	------------	------------	---------	---------	-------

VOTE ON JOHNSON CLAUDE PUT OFF

Senate Further Discusses Voting
Power in League of Nations
—Mr. Lodge Objects to
Being Classed With Bolsheviks

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hope of a vote in the United States Senate on Saturday on the Johnson amendment to the Peace Treaty disappeared when Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, objecting to a unanimous consent request for a roll call before adjournment, said he would not permit the measure to come to a vote until James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, absent on account of indisposition, had an opportunity to speak for it.

The request for a vote was made by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, the Administration leader. After it had been blocked, Senator Hitchcock tried successfully for an agreement for Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, but the requests failed on objections by Senators Johnson, Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

The fight over the Johnson amendment entered its final phase with a plea by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the Senate accept the proposal, which provides in effect that the voting power of the United States in the League of Nations may be equal to that of Great Britain and her dominions.

Tilt on League to Enforce Peace.

Before the debate settled down to the amendment, there was another tilt over the activities of the League to Enforce Peace. Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, said thousands of dollars spent by the organization in its efforts for the Treaty had been "simply thrown overboard," without changing a vote in the Senate.

In reply, Senator Hitchcock put into the record a detailed statement of the organization and its present form are Bolshevik, anarchists, or pro-Germans, and let me add that there are a majority of senators here who are not to have their votes determined by guesses at public opinion. No outside pressure will have the slightest effect upon them. Least of all will they be guided by being told what Europe wants. The mischief of this Treaty is that it was made with the sole view of the interests of Europe.

"It is worse than idle," he continued, "to contend that those of us who oppose the Treaty in its present form are Bolshevik, anarchists, or pro-Germans, and let me add that there are a majority of senators here who are not to have their votes determined by guesses at public opinion. No outside pressure will have the slightest effect upon them. Least of all will they be guided by being told what Europe wants. The mischief of this Treaty is that it was made with the sole view of the interests of Europe."

"It is worse than idle," he continued, "to contend that those of us who oppose the Treaty in its present form are Bolshevik, anarchists, or pro-Germans, and let me add that there are a majority of senators here who are not to have their votes determined by guesses at public opinion. No outside pressure will have the slightest effect upon them. Least of all will they be guided by being told what Europe wants. The mischief of this Treaty is that it was made with the sole view of the interests of Europe."

Power of the Senate

"The proposition that the Senate must not amend this Treaty is equivalent to nullifying the power of the Senate. The Senate has amended some 70 treaties in the past and the amendments have been accepted and the treaties became effective."

Once the League was accepted, Senator Lodge said, it would be under its terms "virtually unamendable." His construction of the covenant's language, he said, was that every member would have to accept an amendment before it became effective.

Senator Lodge said he had no quarrel with Great Britain, though she had furnished the plan upon which the League was drafted. "I do not blame Great Britain for looking after her interests," he said, "but I regret that she had no one who looked after our interests as Great Britain did. You may turn and twist it as you please, but it remains that Great Britain and her possessions have six votes and we have one."

Great Britain's Six Votes

Opposing the amendment, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, said those complaining about the voting arrangement in the League had "persistently refrained from telling the whole truth." They had forgotten to tell how few things Great Britain could use six votes for, he declared, even if she could control them. "They always forget to tell," he continued, "that the only power vested in either the Council or Assembly, in case of a dispute, would be first to attempt a settlement and then if that failed, to make a report embodying recommendations. They always forget to say that even in making recommendations Great Britain and all her colonies would be excluded from voting entirely whenever she was a party to the dispute."

Replying to Senator McCumber, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, quoted from British and Canadian statements in an effort to show that the British dominions regard themselves as occupying in the League the position of absolutely free nations, and that as such they would be eligible to election to the council. Any question as to the construction placed on the covenant by the British Government, he said, easily could be settled.

"The Senator from North Dakota," said Mr. Borah, "is in touch with the League to Enforce Peace, and it is in confidential communication with the British authorities, as I have telegrams to show. I think we should be able to find out, by that means, just where the British Government stands on this proposition."

WARNING GIVEN SUGAR PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—"It is profiteering when any merchant charges the consumer more than 12 cents per pound for sugar, and under the new act, the federal authorities will prosecute them," declared W. L. Frierson, representing the United States Department of Justice, at Saturday's meeting of United States district attorneys of Tennessee and the attorney-general of the State, to discuss anti-profiteering measures.

Mr. Frierson further stated that the recently enacted federal legislation was amply adequate to protect the public, and that the Department of Justice intends using its powers to the limit. Governor Roberts announced that he would probably issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature within the next few days for the purpose of enacting laws to check profiteering in Tennessee.

Sugar Survey in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—A survey of all stocks of sugar in lots of 50,000 pounds or more in city warehouses is to be made before Wednesday by Department of Justice officials who are here from Washington to examine public and private warehouses in the district. Sugar dealers who are proved to be profiteering are to be charged with violation of the new amendment to the Lever Act which is punishable by a fine of \$5000, five years imprisonment or both.

NEW AMERICAN RADIO CORPORATION PLAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company announces that, subject to the resolutions to be submitted to the shareholders of the American Marconi Company on November 20 next being approved, it has sold to the General Electric Company of New York the whole of its shareholding in the American Marconi Company.

Particulars are given of the new Radio Corporation of America which will purchase the assets of the American Marconi Company. A stock agreement has been entered into by the Marconi Wireless Company with the General Electric Company of New York and the Radio Corporation of America which provides inter alia that the English Marconi Company secures the sole rights for the British Empire and a license for all other parts of the world, other than the United States, of all radio patents and inventions of the General Electric Company of New York and the Radio Corporation of America, past, present and future, until the end of 1945, embracing the Alexanderson high frequency alternator.

SENATOR POINDEXTER SEEKS PRESIDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Miles Poindexter, Senator from the State of Washington, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President of the United States. In a statement regarding his attitude on public questions of the day, he urges safeguarding the general welfare of the people by keeping the government at all times under their control, as against any special class at home, or any foreign power.

He demands that "every necessary agency of the government should be used to give complete protection to American citizens in Mexico," but criticizes the "launching and withdrawing, without definite purpose or result, of military expeditions to Veracruz and other parts of Mexico, also as at Archangel and other portions of the world."

PEACE DATE IS FIXED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Sunday).—The "Journal Officiel" published today the text of a law fixing the date for the cessation of hostilities.

STUDENTS LEAGUE IS FOR DEMOCRACY

Massachusetts Organization of
High School Pupils Has
Good Citizenship as Its Ultimate Aim and Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Students League, one of the most interesting present-day movements, in teaching democracy through the schools, had its origin in the attempts of two English teachers to show their students how to make practical application in daily life of the ideals taught in the class room through the study of literature and of composition.

The problem of so impressing these ideals that young people should not merely talk about them, but should live them, and thereby fit themselves for effective citizenship in this great American democracy suggested to the Brookline High School solution in the form of a state-wide federation of school clubs. Accordingly, on March 1, 1919, in response to a circular letter sent out by this school, representatives from several of the high schools of Greater Boston, among them the Girls' Latin School, Boston, Arlington, Brockton, Brookline, Dorchester, Lynn Classical, and Lynn English, Newburyport, Wellesley, and Winchester High schools, met to discuss the feasibility of such an organization.

Managed by Students

It was agreed that the clubs must be neither fraternities nor scout units, but organizations conducted on thoroughly democratic grounds and managed in the main by students, teachers acting only in an advisory capacity to propose correct methods of procedure and to warn against pitfalls. It developed that the Girls' Latin School, Boston, had had for three years in the Athenian Club just the sort of club, in both the purpose and the mechanism, demanded by the organization. Consequently, the president of that club was made chairman of a student committee to draw up a constitution and propose a name for the organization, and was eventually made first president of the league.

The Athenian Club, which has been widely commended as a model for the practical application of democratic methods and ideals, developed from a debating society founded in 1914 by an undergraduate. The tendency toward exclusiveness promoted by the provisions of its constitution ultimately resulted in revision of the same on a liberal and democratic basis. Membership was opened to the four upper classes of the school, on the payment of dues amounting to 10 cents per month, and meetings were held every two weeks in the assembly hall. To the end that all tastes might be gratified, and all kinds of ability fostered, committees on debating, literature, art, current events, and dramatics were formed, the various chairmen with the officers of the club composing the executive board. Recently a committee on athletics and one on publicity by means of posters have been added and classes five and six (the remaining two junior high school classes) have been organized as an auxiliary. Each committee provides for the club at least two programs per year. The debating section meets in the lecture hall during alternate weeks, holds a formal debate on some current topic, and listens to the criticism and suggestions of the English teachers in charge. This work naturally appeals to the older girls, who have had formal instruction in argument, but, as far as possible, the committee works in a member of the junior and of the sophomore classes on each side in every debate, both to train speakers and to arouse interest. In 1917-18 this section was attended regularly by from 60 to 75 pupils.

Objects of Organization

The object of all the work of the organization, in addition to the cultivation of individual power and a knowledge of the social and political machinery used in this country, is to develop in the members of the school self-reliance, consideration of others, willingness to bow to the dictates of the majority, qualities which are the

very foundation of democratic life, the ultimate purpose being good citizenship—progress toward that perfection of democracy in which each individual comes to full realization of his best self and there is absolute cooperation between individual and community.

The constitution of the Massachusetts Students League states the following as its purpose: "To unite the social and educational work of the schools for mutual benefit and to show education the most practical and vital form of public service." The following pledge constitutes the platform of the organization:

"Because I believe that the ideals of democracy are right, that every man is personally responsible for the maintenance of these ideals, that every man is under obligation to render public service, that every man is in duty bound to train himself to this end, therefore I pledge myself to prepare myself for service to my country and humanity by attending school regularly and devoting myself to my studies, by upholding the standards of the school and supporting its activities with enthusiasm, by seeking the occupation—intellectual, artistic, economic or ethical—for which I am most suited, and by endeavoring to excel in it, by carrying out in my own life to the utmost of my ability the principles of honesty, loyalty, and service, by cooperating in every possible way with those who are striving for honest business, clean politics, wholesome society and progressive government."

RECESS TO BE TAKEN IN PACKER HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Traffic experts, testifying in the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the charges brought by the National Wholesale Grocers Association against the railroads and the packers, alleging discrimination in freight service and rates in favor of the five big packers, have testified so far that wholesale grocers in Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas are at a decided disadvantage as compared with the packers on account of the packers' "expedited refrigerator car service."

The National Wholesale Grocers Association and intervenor complainants expect to close their cases here about Thursday. An adjournment, Clyde B. Aitchison, chairman of the commission, said, will then be taken for several weeks, and the packers and defendant intervenors will present their case after the rest of the complaints have been heard, at a resumed hearing in Chicago.

SOCIAL UNIT WORK EXTENSION VOTED

National Society Also Adopts
Resolution That Planning of
Budget for Communities Be
Done in More Democratic Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—At the closing session of the National Social Unit organization a resolution was adopted recommending extension of the social unit work nationally. The resolution was carried over the opposition of Dr. William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, of New York. It proposes the formation of study groups in communities.

"I look upon this movement as an immediate source of better things for the people with almost unlimited possibilities, and a means through which every phase of the labor movement will be materially strengthened, its work accelerated, and its purpose made clear," said John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Mark M. Jones, secretary of the National Association of Employment Managers, also spoke, Labor and Capital thus being represented at the meeting.

"This form of community organization," said Mr. Walker, referring to the social unit plan here, "has nothing in common with the industrial welfare scheme. It is an organization through which the people are their own agency to help themselves, and they, the common people, are the dominating factors. In my investigation of the Cincinnati social unit I found a district with a popular sentiment that any injustice or wrong done to one member was an injustice to the whole community."

Mr. Jones advocated community organization as a means for eliminating paternalism. "The social unit is the best plan I know for promoting organization through which the people can come together and express their desires and work out programs to meet them," he said.

The National Social Unit Organization adopted a resolution in which it urged that raising of funds for extra governmental community work be done in a more democratic way. "The formulation of programs and budget for extra community work," said the resolution, "whether in a single district or cities as a whole, together with raising of funds for this purpose and the control of such funds, should

rest in the hands of the most broadly representative community organization."

"School centers are not an expression of community life because they are not really democratic," said Miss Ruth Reed of Columbus, Ohio. "The social unit type of organization is fundamentally and thoroughly democratic."

OPPORTUNITIES IN NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Opportunities for enlisted men in the United States Navy, such as promotion, education, and travel, are greater than ever before, according to Commander Nichols of the local recruiting station. The navy has now 57 trade schools in the country, where apprentice seamen learn their trades, while earning their pay of \$32.60 a month. Ordinary seamen may also attend the naval academy at Annapolis, providing they can pass the examinations. Recruits are enlisting now for terms of two, three, or four years. They ship, but are sent first to one of the four naval training stations, at Newport, Rhode Island; Norfolk, Virginia; Great Lakes, Chicago, Illinois; or San Francisco, California. After four months of training, they are assigned to ships, with the rank of ordinary seamen and the pay of \$35.90 monthly.

BAIL REQUEST IS REFUSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday).—At the meeting of the high court, at which the date for the actual trial of Joseph Caillaux was fixed for January 14, a request was made by Mr. Moro-Giafferi, one of the defenders of Mr. Caillaux, that he be set at liberty on bail. This request was, however, refused by 1120 votes to 36, 20 not voting.

GENERAL'S DEPARTURE DELAYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday).—The "Intransigent" understands that the departure of General Mangin, to whom the Supreme Council entrusted the task of supervising the withdrawal of the German troops from the Baltic provinces, has been delayed, owing to political difficulties.

FAREWELL OF MARSHAL PETAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday).—Marshal Petain bade adieu to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army headquarters at Chantilly. The Marshal shook hands with all and presented the officers with a signed photograph.

PROTEST BY GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—In the course of a long address before the National Assembly, which consisted mainly of a protest against recent addresses by the French Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, and what was called the "militaristic tendency" of France toward Germany, as well as the inconsistent spirit shown in the formation of the League of Nations, the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Hermann Müller, insisted today upon the necessity for a speedy German evacuation of Lithuania and Latvia. He said this step was necessary to convince the world of Germany's sincere desire for peace.

"The German Government disapproves of the telegram sent by General von der Goltz recently congratulating Colonel Avaloff-Bermond on his success in the fighting near Riga," he declared, "and I hope this will be the last case of a Prussian general meddling in politics."

"We are not friends of the Bolsheviks," he said, in firmly advocating good relations with all border states, "but we protest in the sharpest manner against the blockade of Soviet Russia proposed to us by the entente, because it is not the Bolshevik leaders who will suffer by such a step, but the masses of the Russian people who will suffer the greatest misery. The unemployment and hunger which such a blockade would foster are just the things to promote Bolshevism."

KING VISITS WEST POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The King and Queen of the Belgians spent a busy day in this city on Saturday and yesterday. In the morning King Albert flew in a naval hydro-aeroplane to West Point. The King, who was the first European monarch to review West Point cadets on their own parade ground, congratulated the cadets and bestowed decorations on Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, superintendent of the Military Academy.

MARSHAL FOCH HONORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday).—The Municipal Council of the town of Doullens has awarded the title of "Citizen of Doullens" to Marshal Foch, as it was in this town that the Interallied War Council decided to appoint him as Generalissimo of all the Allied forces.



—and from there we went to Japan

Talk about adventures!

Men in the Navy come home with the kind of experiences that most chaps read of only in books.

Here's your chance if you are a real fellow!

Uncle Sam has, as you know, a big Navy and gives ambitious young fellows like you an opportunity to step aboard and "shove off."

What will you get out of it? Just this:

A chance to rub elbows with foreign folks in strange parts of the world.

The chance for good honest work on shipboard—the kind of work that teaches you something real; the kind of work that makes a man of you.

You will get 30 care-free vacation days a year, not counting shore leave in home or foreign ports.

You will have the kind of comradeship in travel that sailors know.

You will have regular pay, over and above your meals, lodging and first uniform outfit—good stuff, all of it.

You can join for two years. When you get through you'll have had a broadening experience such as falls to the lot of few men. You'll be ready through and through for SUCCESS.

There is a Recruiting Station right near you. If you don't know where it is, your Postmaster will be glad to tell you.

L. P. Hollander Co.

Offer Exceptional Values in

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

in Velour de laine, Silvertone and Homespuns

\$75

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS

in Velour de laine and Silvertone; handsomely trimmed with Hudson Seal, Nutria or Squirrel

\$135

SEPARATE SKIRTS

in fashionable Wool Plaids, Checks and Stripes; Plain and Pleated Models

\$25 to \$40

FURS

A Presentation Unsurpassed

COATS MUFFS NECKPIECES

Reasonably Priced

202-214 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON 52 PARK SQUARE

Shove off! - Join the U. S. Navy

WORLD'S POLITICS
AS A SINGLE WHOLEProgressive Democracies Have
Discovered in War Funda-
mental Unity and Common
Ideals Not Yet UnderstoodBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—What is the harvest of victory reaped by the allied powers and presented to the whole world? An attempt is made in the new number of The Round Table to estimate that harvest, to note its abundance in certain directions and its deficiencies in others. To the far-seeing publicist who writes this article, it appears that a stage has now been reached in the world's history when the world's problem must be viewed as a single whole. The progressive democracies, he says, have discovered a fundamental unity in the war. Their common ideals are not understood by mankind in general, and are actively resisted by organized reactionary forces in every country without exception. It is not enough that these western nations should improve their own society; human progress requires that they should combine to bring enlightenment and assistance to the rest of the world. If they lose sight of the task before them, they will quarrel among themselves and be faced, before the century is out, with a new combination of autocracies far more formidable than the last, because still better equipped with appliances of destruction.

Points Lost and Gained

Surveying the whole period from August, 1914, to August, 1919, The Round Table says that the following great achievements stand out:

(a) The truth that might is not right, and that law must govern the relations of nations if they are to prosper and enjoy liberty, has been vindicated not merely by the defeat of Germany but by a peace which insists that a criminal nation should make restitution to those it has wronged.

(b) Some measure of unity has been given to the world through the establishment of the League of Nations as the alternative to the balance of power.

(c) Democracy has been recognized as the basis of the future political order in Europe.

(d) The responsibility of civilization for the protection and uplifting of the backward races has been established in the mandatory system.

(e) The improvement of Labor conditions and the solution of the economic problem have been recognized as essential elements in world peace.

But having stated what has been accomplished as the result of the great conflict, the writer then takes account of many failures. The one conspicuous failure of the Peace Conference, he observes, was in Russia. Every attempt to deal with the Russian problem has failed, because that country for the last two years has been concerned with social and economic rather than with political questions. How, indeed, can the western powers arrive at the right answer for Russia, when they have not yet found a solution of the Capital and Labor problems in their own countries? There will be no stability until democracy finds itself, and until Capital and Labor learn how to cooperate in the common task of production, neither side demanding autocratic powers, and both sharing equitably the profits of their efforts.

International Caldon

Passing from internal to external national problems, The Round Table considers that the Allies will have a hard task in preserving their own new-found unity. Russia, with its countless millions, is still liable to fall under the sway of some clever and dominating state. Then, in the Far East, Japan seems still to be endeavoring to establish a position of dominance in China. Unless the western powers exert their influence to help and protect the latter country in the management of her own affairs, and insist that, as China progresses, so shall all special foreign concessions and privileges be abolished, Japan may attempt to set up a new military empire in the East, with results fatal to herself and tragic for other nations. Moreover, as regards eastern Europe, and the Near East, a just and

watchful judgment, and firm and prompt decision, on the part of western democracies will be needed to prevent the international caldon from again boiling over.

It is when he comes to Great Britain and her responsibilities that this particular writer departs most conspicuously from commonly received opinions. He holds that though she may have given honest government, justice, peace, and material progress, to the peoples for whom she is trustee, she has not regarded it as her task to train them rapidly to take the responsibility of government for themselves. "The affairs of Britain have, in the past, been conducted by an oligarchy—a talented and benevolent oligarchy, no doubt, but none the less an oligarchy. Doubtless this has been largely due to the terrific measure of foreign responsibility which has rested upon her, and upon her alone, in international affairs, because in the old world, as it used to be, the conduct of foreign affairs was necessarily a matter for experts, which an electorate could not follow. But the consequence is clear. Oligarchs do not understand the spirit of democracy, and oligarchy has therefore contributed to the industrial difficulties within Britain herself and has produced a vehement nationalism throughout all her dependencies. Let us confess it without reserve.

Britain's Political Defect

"Great Britain had never shown before the war the capacity to educate peoples of non-British race for whom she was politically responsible in the arts of self-government. She has preferred the shorter and easier road of efficiency to the longer and more difficult and more sympathetic task of education. Hence we have the remarkable spectacle of peoples in all parts of the world who have languished under the rule of autocrats, or who are suffering from anarchy, clamoring for the benefits of British law and order, while Ireland, India, Egypt, and other countries which have reaped genuine benefits of British rule are racked by violent movements for national independence."

The truth is that the various constitutional developments which have resulted in the gift of responsible government to the overseas dominions tend to hide this undemocratic side of British rule in less advanced countries. The writer of the article points out that the blame does not lie wholly at the door of the British Nation. Until 1914 the United States and the dominions elected to develop themselves under the shelter of the British Navy and the British Army. In thus leaving the whole burden to Great Britain they were partly responsible for her failure to democratize her methods. She was too much occupied with external policy and they too little. While she has upheld liberty, law, and order throughout the world, the overseas English-speaking world has developed practical democracy and a progressive society far ahead in many respects of that which exists in Great Britain.

Holding this view, The Round Table declares that the time has come when the parts must be exchanged or, at any rate, the burdens be more evenly adjusted. If mankind is to move forward in step, America, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, each in their own sphere, must help to spread real education and real progress throughout the world. More than all else, this means that America ought to accept large mandatory responsibilities. A Nation of 100,000,000, says the article, a Nation possessed of far greater wealth than any other in the world, cannot continue self-centered in her own home and grow to the full stature of manhood.

DENMARK AS BALTIC
CLEARING HOUSE

LONDON, England—A press representative who has recently completed a comprehensive tour of Denmark in the course of which he was afforded by the authorities ample facilities for viewing the country and learning something of the industrial enterprise now being entered upon writes:

"Immense sums, running into many millions, are being expended at Copenhagen on new harbors, docks, and wharves which will be completed about five years hence.

"In the Free Harbor 12 enormous warehouses have been created since the war, with the object of making Denmark the principal 'clearing house' for all the Baltic trade. A visit to Jutland exemplified a remarkable en-

terprise which is in hand. To the casual observer, Jutland would appear to be one vast sand hill, but already wonderful results are apparent from Danish methods. Under the auspices of the Heath Society vast plains of moorland are now undergoing the process of reclamation. Plantations of pine trees are placed in orderly array and the constantly falling pine cones, leaves, and vegetation make, with the addition of marl, very rich arable land. The marl is obtained from quarries in which Danes utilize the labor of their convicts. This system appears to work exceedingly well. It is noteworthy that only a small guard is employed and even these are not armed with rifles. Denmark has always been noted as the home of the small cultivator. It has been the custom for many years for thrifty members of the working classes to purchase a piece of land and then build a small house in which to live during the summer months while cultivating the land.

"As in Great Britain the house shortage is now very acute in Denmark, and these small allotment houses have proved in great demand and of very great utility. Incidentally it may be mentioned that a difficulty caused by the shortage of roofing material has been overcome by the free substitution of turf for slates, a system which gives warmth in winter and coolness in summer."

SCANDINAVIANS WISH
TO JOIN LEAGUEBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The delegates attending the Scandinavian inter-parliamentary meeting met in the Upper House in Stockholm recently. Count Adelsward, president of the Swedish group, welcomed them in a short speech, in the course of which he touched on the troubles that had befallen the world since the last meeting was held in Stockholm, three years previously. The Count pointed out that those voices which had preached the beauty of war had now grown silent, and every one seemed to agree that war was something evil, to be combated by every possible means. Over ruins and distress a new dawn was brightening. The future would make use of the experience gained to create a better order in international relations, which would be a guarantee of permanent peace.

The day was devoted to a discussion of the League of Nations. Count Adelsward opened the discussion with a detailed account of the stipulations worked out by the Peace Conference of Versailles, of the criticisms they had aroused, and of the arguments in their favor. In the ensuing discussion all the speakers argued in favor of the League of Nations. Even those who opposed certain stipulations were of opinion that the Scandinavian countries should not hesitate to join an organization which aimed at leading the countries of the world into paths where justice ruled instead of force.

Niel Petersen (Denmark) emphasized how important it was for the small countries to try to maintain their neutrality when joining the League of Nations. This opinion was also shared by the Danish ministers, Mr. Munch and Mr. Rode, whilst Mr. Branting considered that the small countries should not hesitate to take upon themselves the duties demanded of them.

IVEAGH HOUSE CLOSES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The trustees of the Iveagh House, Dublin, have decided to close the building permanently, in consequence of Labor troubles. This house, which was opened in 1905, provided accommodation for 508 men who were lodged for 8d. per night. The place was closed temporarily about three months ago, when some of the employees left without notice, because they were not granted a minimum wage of 50s. per week, which the trustees could not undertake to pay without raising their charges. The institution was self-supporting and made no profits. It had been intended to reopen recently, but the place was picketed and supplies were prevented from coming in.

NEW DEMOCRACY
PARTY IN FRANCEMr. Lysis, Leader of the Party,
Defines Its Political and So-
cial Program at ConferenceBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—As the date of the French elections approaches, the activities of the different parties are becoming more and more marked. That represented by the Democratie Nouvelle, one of the new French papers started since the war, is assuming a particular importance, and it is singularly interesting to follow its evolution if one wants to form an adequate idea of an important current of modern French thought.

The party of the Democratie Nouvelle, although only created a few months ago, already counts a very large following. It has recently held a congress to determine its program. In a very remarkable speech Mr. Lysis, leader of the party, defined the "new democracy" as being the new belief which will save France. "It is," he declared, "the new ideal which France needs in order to find once more faith in her destiny." According to the new democracy, the dominant idea which will from henceforth lead the world and insure power and wealth to those who will best understand it, is competency. This means that, in order that society may prosper, it is all-important that each situation should be held by "a man capable of exercising it," for present-day society "is a great organization in which each of us must hold his place in the most useful way he can."

According to Mr. Lysis the Democratie Nouvelle is the first organization to have pointed out that in the French Republic great positions were not reserved for those worthy of occupying them, but for parliamentarians who now form a sort of privileged class. Such are according to Mr. Lysis, the "charlatans" of which the Republic must be freed if democracy was to be reorganized on a proper basis.

Mr. Lysis proceeded to define the form of government that he and his followers advocated for France. "One man alone must direct, otherwise confusion results. The President of the Republic, elected for a determined time, should have great latitude of decision. He should choose his ministers as he wishes, viz: from any class of the population, his interest being to choose men of value to the Nation. The chambers would control his actions and pass both laws and the budget. If the chambers failed to agree with the President, new elections should be held. Parliamentarians would thus no longer have any interest in ruthlessly provoking a Cabinet crisis, and popular control would be a fact instead of being, as it is today, purely nominal.

Another fundamental idea of the Democratie Nouvelle expressed by Mr. Lysis, is the union of Capital and Labor. The workman or employee should be interested in production and should participate in the profits. The man should earn enough so that the woman could remain at home and look after the house.

Needless to say that the new democracy's program has provoked the ire of politicians, whilst the Royalist Party, approving the attitude of Mr. Lysis, strives to see in him a disguised royalist, and declares that the proposals of the leader of the Democratie Nouvelle should be especially addressed to universal suffrage. It adds, "Mr. Lysis should turn toward monarchism."

GARDEN PARTY FOR
AFGHAN DELEGATESBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—During their stay in Rawalpindi for the peace negotiations, a garden party was given for the Afghan delegates, at Flagstaff House, the guests being received by Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant. The Afghans apparently greatly enjoyed the function. Some had ordered new

lounge suits for the occasion and Sir Ali Ahmed appeared in a cutaway morning coat with patent leather boots, spats, gray trousers, and a blazing red tie. He took advantage of the occasion to make a speech in which he said that but for the wisdom of the Ameer and the sound common sense of himself and Sir Hamilton Grant the British and Afghans, instead of taking refreshments amicably together, would have been firing off rifles and cannon at each other with the consequent loss of millions of lives and untold money. Sir Hamilton Grant replying, said that peace was due to the common sense of Sir Ali Ahmed Khan, upon which the Sirdar rose from his chair and shook Sir Hamilton warmly by the hand, and everybody cheered. There was a conjurer who showed some very clever tricks, and there was the inevitable photograph, and the guests went home well satisfied with the only function that Rawalpindi has seen for some time.

IRISH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, Ireland—The big scheme for the economic development of Ireland was outlined at a conference of Irish municipal authorities in Londonderry recently, by P. J. McAndrew, consulting engineer, who said he had interviewed Mr. Keiran and his financial associates in London, and was assured that the whole capital necessary for the development of Irish industries of proved commercial value—mineral resources, water power, and even hotels—was available. Mr. Keiran and his experts had gone fully into the matter and had given instructions for plans to be prepared and for work to be proceeded with. Thomas Sinclair, J. P., said he knew definitely that a loan of £150,000,000 for Irish housing and other purposes was available at 5 per cent for a 50-year period.

NEW BIG LINER LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., launched from their Belfast yard recently the twin screw steamer Arundel Castle, a vessel of over 13,000 tons, for the passenger and mail service of the Union Castle Line. She is the largest ship yet built for South African service, and will be driven by geared turbines. The vessel is 650 feet long by 72 feet beam. Lord Pirrie and other shipping notabilities were present at the ceremony.

NEW ZEALAND'S MEAT
PROBLEM IS ACUTESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand farmers and exporters are watching with anxiety the growth of stocks of meat in the cold stores of the Dominion. There are nearly 7,000,000 freight carcasses of mutton and lamb awaiting shipment and some of this meat has been held already for two seasons.

A freight carcass, it may be explained, is 60 pounds of meat, and in shipping measurement it represents three cubic feet, so that New Zealand wants 21,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space to clear its stores before the new season commences. The shipping will not be available and the Dominion, once again, will have to carry forward an awkwardly large quantity of meat.

Dominion producers are watching the American Meat Trust at the present time. They are not sure that they are themselves getting what they call a square deal. New Zealand sells to the British Government its exportable surplus of meat at the following f. o. b. prices per pound: Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; lamb, 6½d. to 7½d.; beef, 4½d. to 5d. Readers will scarcely need to be told that these prices are below the world market rates. The British Government accepts the meat in the New Zealand cold stores, pays an advance on it and arranges for shipment. This contract was entered into during the war and it runs until June, 1920.

The prices admittedly have been profitable to the New Zealand farmers. At the same time the British Government sells the mutton and lamb in England, wholesale, for 1s. 3d. a pound and the beef for 1s. 3½d. a pound; and the profit made by the Imperial authorities on this transaction is used to equalize the cost of the government's purchases of American meat at 2d. a pound and over. The American and New Zealand meat is pooled.

The trouble, from New Zealand's point of view, does not end there. The Germans sank some of the Dominion's refrigerated steamers. The British Government has commandeered others and used them to carry not merely American troops, but also American meat. Consequently frozen meat has accumulated in the New Zealand stores. True, this meat has been bought and largely paid for by the

British Government. But it fills the stores, hampers the freezing companies, and threatens to cause a serious state of affairs when the British contract runs out in June. Britain will be in a position to give preference in shipment to the accumulated meat. The new season's meat will have uncertain prospects and heavy storage charges. Prices will fall, and then, argue the producers, the trust, which already has a footing, will have a chance to secure control.

In fact, the producers suspect that the trust has too much influence in London already and they point to the heavy British purchases of American meat at prices that are regarded here as almost fabulous. Some of these purchases were made while New Zealand was clamoring for the relief of congested stores, but perhaps the men at this end are not making sufficient allowance for the transport problem. Obviously it was much easier for Britain to ship meat from America than from New Zealand at the period of acute shipping shortage.

New Zealand farmers are asking now that the New Zealand Government shall urge the Imperial authorities to sell the Dominion's meat at the landed price, independently of meat from any other source. They argue that by this means they can secure increased consumption and hasten the disappearance of the accumulated stocks. The government will make the desired representations, and a committee of farmers is going to Britain to deal with the situation on the spot.

SCANDINAVIAN LAWYERS MEET

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Some 1000 Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, and Icelandic lawyers held their eleventh general meeting in Stockholm recently. The introductory speech was made by Mr. Thyrén (professor at the University of Lund, Sweden), and various interesting discussions took place. Mr. Burge, Lord Justice of Norway, was also among the speakers. All those members of the legal profession from other countries who were present, received invitations for themselves and their wives to attend a garden party at the Royal Castle, Stockholm, to which Swedish representatives were also invited. The Swedish Lawyers Society also gave a dinner for all the representatives of other countries, and a great number of Swedes were likewise present.

Come! See Our
Magnificent Showing Of
NEW PLUSH COATS

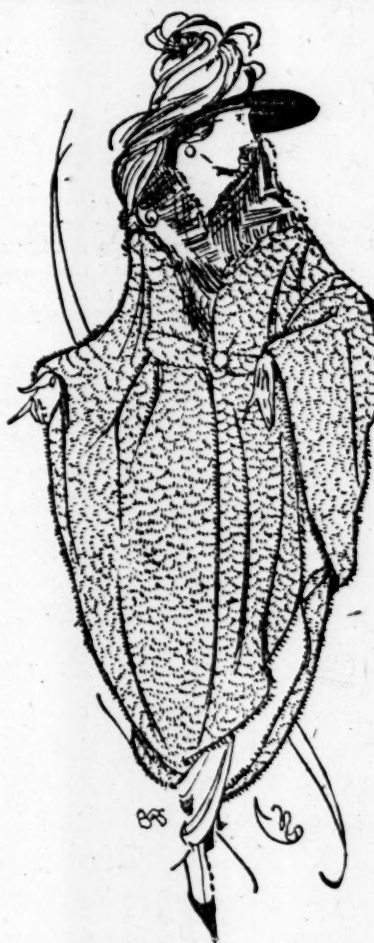
There is a luxurious warmth and beauty in these handsome Plush Coats that will immediately appeal to women who would be fashionably attired.

Smart, clever styles are here in extensive variety and they give convincing proof that fashion and economy can be closely allied. We invite your most critical inspection of our offerings:

In 36-Inch Plush Coats at \$25.00 and up to \$75.00
In 48-Inch Plush Coats at \$32.50 and up to \$99.00

All are cut on the new lines that give unusual grace and usefulness—particularly pleasing are the loose fitting models with belt and fur trimmings—however, the assortment is so extensive that we will not try to describe them. You must see these coats for yourself in order to appreciate beauty and their unusual worth at the low prices we have placed upon them.

All Coats are of high character in tailoring. Finely lined and of a durability that promises more than one season's wear. Again we invite your immediate inspection.



PORTLAND *Roberts Bros.* OREGON
THIRD & MORRISON

Burlington
House

of Interior Decoration

is a series of charming rooms of substantial masonry, built into the MEIER & FRANK store on the Seventh Floor and furnished throughout from our own fine stocks.

Interesting displays are also being made in the Carpet and Drapery Sections, Seventh Floor, and in the block-long Furniture Gallery, Eighth Floor.

Seventh Floor.



Seventh Floor.



this community. It now has a completely equipped Bond

department that sells only "securities of proved worth."

Correspondence and calls invited

LADD & TILTON BANK

WASHINGTON AND THIRD
PORTLAND, OREGON

Olds, Wortman & King

PORTLAND, ORE.

Women's Suits
Coats and Dresses

Make your selections at this store where assortments are large and varied and prices as low as the lowest. Your inspection is cordially invited.

Exclusive
Portland
Agency for
Betty Wales
Dresses

Misses' and
Children's Furs

Fur Sets and Fur Scarfs in
the wanted kinds. New fresh
stock of dependable quality.

Groceries at Wholesale Prices to
Private Families, Hotels
and Restaurants

WRITE FOR MONTHLY PRICE LIST
Freight and Express Deliveries
Goods Ordered Will Be Carefully Packed
and Promptly Shipped

D. C. BURNS COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
208-210 Third St., Portland, Oregon

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

Season's Smartest Wearing Apparel
for Men and Women

The First National
Bank of Portland
Oregon

Invites
Your Account

Please mention The Christian
Science Monitor

Millinery

EDWARDS & JENSEN

Always New and Distinctive Styles in
Millinery and Blouses

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

Selling-Hiral Building
304 Washington St. PORTLAND, ORE.

T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Everything in Linens

A Towel Special

Anticipate your Holiday needs in a Value
like this.

Pure Linen
Huckaback Towels
Size 15x22
(Guest size)
Now 80c each
VALUE \$1.00

A figured Huckaback of pure linen in five
different designs, with hemstitched ends.

Mail and telephone orders
given prompt attention.

37-39 Temple Place BOSTON 25 West St.
A Linen Store for Over One Hundred Years

AIRSHIP CIRCUIT OF WORLD PLANNED

Liverpool Aerial Syndicate Proposes to Build Aircraft With Upper and Lower Decks for Two Classes of Passengers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—The question of airship construction is occupying the attention of the authorities in every part of the globe, as it is being more and more recognized that so far as commercialism is concerned much benefit is certain to accrue from it in the future. The trans-Atlantic voyage of the R-34 no doubt has given a decided impetus to airship progress in Great Britain. At one time the aircraft was recognized as a luxury, just in the same way as the railway locomotive or the steamship was regarded in other days, but then nothing was so manufactured as conceivably be altogether essential in its very early stages. It only becomes completely essential when it has so far established itself that competitive methods have been knocked out and there would be nothing to take its place if it were removed.

The most ambitious scheme put forward so far is attributed to the Great Northern Aerial Syndicate, which is launching an airship circuit of the world. The company, whose headquarters are in Liverpool, hopes to have the first airship in service by next May. Liverpool is to be the principal "jumping off" ground and landing "post."

On Top of the Airships

The airships which the company is endeavoring to secure are of two types. The larger ones, which will only call at the chief centers, are of the rigid class, capable of carrying 150 passengers. There will be both first and second class accommodation, the former at the top of the airships and the latter at the bottom, with up-to-date luxuries for comfort, just as obtain in the most modern hotel.

At each of the main "posts," it is proposed to erect large hotels, where passengers can await the departure or arrival of the vessels. The land necessary for each post is about 30 acres. Three routes have so far been outlined. The first of these is: Liverpool to York, Hull, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petrograd, Toms, Peking, San Francisco, New York, Queenstown, and Dublin.

The second route will extend from Liverpool to London, Paris, Cairo, Colombo, Perth, Melbourne, and Sydney, and the third route will be Liverpool to Cardiff, Lisbon, Sierra Leone, Cape-town, and Buenos Aires.

So far, of course, the scheme is far from complete. The greatest problem appears to be the question of sites for the proposed places of call. However, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the syndicate had completed the organization in regard to the smaller craft for home services which means anywhere within 1000 miles from Liverpool.

Arrangements are on foot for the supply of the necessary vessels, and now that the aerial dockyards have had to cease making ships for government use, they will be able to cope with the demand for such an aircraft development. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor also understands that efforts are being made to acquire some of the vessels which were under construction by the government when the order was given to cease building.

Superior German Craft

Speaking to an important personage connected with the syndicate, the writer was informed that one of the company's representatives had been for some considerable time investigating and studying the building of airships in Germany, and his evidence points to the fact that the Germans are now far ahead of any other airship builders in any part of the world. They are improving on the Zeppelins and equipping them for comfort for aerial passengers, and the representative in question had informed the company that the Germans promised to build and deliver to the company airships to carry 30 to 50 tons in about half the time that the British builder would take.

This representative was sent out to spy, but the documents of the syndicate unfortunately got into the official circles of Germany, and instead of meeting out punishment to the representative, they gave him every assistance toward the completion of his task and showed him every aspect of airship construction in Germany. When told of the venture that the Great Northern Aerial Syndicate was about to launch, the Germans were prepared to assist at once and were ready to invest a quarter of the capital required.

As regards the "posts," it was stated that so keen were a large number of hotel proprietors about the matter that they were prepared to build hotels on the company's grounds, providing that their "house" would be a "mooring post," and then their patrons would be able to walk out on the lounge, into the lift, and away they would go across the Atlantic.

In order to get from one compartment to the other of the airship, lifts will be provided and a wireless installation will be fixed up that can send out or receive for a distance of 5000 miles.

The main reason why the company intends to use airships in preference to aeroplanes is because of the greater stability of the former over the latter. An aeroplane, it is stated, is entirely dependent upon the correct working of the engines, and if any of the engines broke down, the result would be a

forced landing, no matter what the conditions, or the possibility of disaster. In the case of an airship the only result of a break-down would be a reduction in speed resulting in a delay in the arrival of the airship at its destination.

There is no comparison between the carrying capacity and the comfort of the two types of craft, and it is very improbable, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor said, that heavier-than-air craft will be built to carry a larger number of passengers, while on the other hand the carrying capacity of airships can be extended to suit almost any requirements, and as the stability and reliability of airships has been established beyond doubt, it is to this type that the public will turn for means of transit.

Mooring Posts Replace Sheds

In considering the question of cost, the balance is enormously in favor of airships. All that is required at each stopping place is the erection of a mooring tower, which eliminates the necessity of fixing up an aerodrome or costly preparation of the ground. Airships are moored to a tower by attachment posts at the nose, and passengers are conveyed by lifts; therefore there is no necessity for building extensive sheds at each station.

The only sheds that will be erected, will be at the large centers for housing the craft during periodic repairs and overhauling, etc. The smaller craft will carry from 30 to 50 passengers, and will be non-rigid. They will meet the larger airships at home centers to receive passengers and distribute them throughout Great Britain, thereby giving the best facilities for the larger airships to continue their journeys and to span the world in the shortest possible time.

A special circular route has been planned to consist of the following: Liverpool, Southampton, Preston, Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, Isle of Man, Belfast, Dublin, Holyhead, and Llandudno. This should prove very successful.

The secretary of the syndicate informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was well received by the different corporations up and down the country where he had been to explain these schemes. Each corporation had been supplied with a copy of the designs of their airships, and permission had been obtained from them for stopping places. The scheme itself is one of great magnitude, but the organizers are confident that it is practicable. Climatic conditions are really, in the opinion of the secretary, the smallest difficulty they will have to encounter. The company has behind it considerable wealth, but so far it has not received any assistance from the government, in this respect.

COMMISSARY'S PART IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Russian Liberation Committee writes: "Mr. Krassin, the commissary of communications, who is now playing such an important part in the Soviet Government, has long-standing relations with Lenin on the one hand, and the German Government on the other. At the time of the first revolution of 1905-06 he worked in the organization whose energies were directed to fanning banks and rich private dwellings. After being arrested in Finland, Krassin succeeded in escaping to Berlin, where, as an electrical engineer, he found employment in the firm of Siemens and Schuckert, whose manager, Ullman, was an intimate friend of his."

"Having been amnestied, he returned to Petrograd, where he became one of the principal directors of the Petrograd branch of 'Siemens and Schuckert'—the 'Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft' financed by the Deutsche Bank."

"Some time after the Bolshevik coup d'état of October, 1917, Krassin accepted the post of commissary for the revictualing of the Red Army and at once invited his German friends to his assistance. Last spring, when a group of economists drew up a scheme for building a new railway line joining the Murman to the River Obi in Siberia, desiring at the same time to obtain a concession for the exploitation of 8,000,000 hectares of forests in northern Russia, the council of people's commissaries, at Krassin's insistence, approved of this scheme, and proposed to hand the concession over to a Norwegian banker, Mannewitz. However, owing to a whole network of intrigues, the plan fell through. Krassin's friend, Ullman, stepped in at this juncture and persuaded the council to hand over the concession to him—alias the Deutsche Bank. Having

obtained the commissaries' consent, he went abroad to carry out the necessary negotiations."

"By that time Krassin had also become commissary of ways and communications, and by combining both functions is now wielding enormous power and influence in Soviet Russia. As to Bolshevik finances, the chief commissary of the Russian state bank is no other than the famous Fürstenberg-Ganezky, the agent of the still more celebrated Parvus, the wire-puller of German plots."

"It is, therefore, obvious that now in Russia the Germans have actually in their grip the revictualing of the Red Army, the administration of ways and communications, and the management of the Russian State Bank."

AS FREEMASONS SEE SOCIETY OF FUTURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The annual assembly of the "Grand Orient," the French Freemasons, was devoted to studying the best attitude to be adopted by Freemasonry in the society of the future both from an economic and social point of view.

Mr. Bernardeau, who acted as reporter of the commission specially charged with examining this question, deems that Freemasonry should give its most serious attention to "We are," he declared, "in a revolutionary period, in a period of transition between peace and war; we stand between the abyss of yesterday which engulfed Europe and a part of humanity, and the abyss of tomorrow which threatens to engulf society. The struggle against the high cost of living, the protection of Labor against exploitation and parasitism, the settling of conditions or human labor, and the relations between Capital and Labor—such are the many problems of the present hour. Political parties such as syndicates, strive to find solution. Freemasonry cannot remain a stranger to these movements. In the presence of a Peace Treaty which only gives satisfaction to certain interests, it must strive to realize a truer League of Nations than that of Versailles. Especially Freemasonry must not forget that it is both an international and universal institution."

Mr. Patey declared himself absolutely against Bolshevism, and said the best means of preparing the people for coming reforms was to intensify education. Jean Bon, Deputy, said that the dictatorship of the proletariat as in Russia, founded on the ignorance of the masses, merely prepared the way to the dictatorship of the enemies of the proletariat. He reproached the republic with allowing its worst enemies to occupy the highest administrative posts, where they paralyzed all reforms and hindered all new legislation. The meeting ended by submitting to the consideration of the different lodges a proposition tending to admit women to participate in the works of Freemasonry.

NEW ZEALAND MINES AND NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade Journal publishes the following report by the New Zealand Board of Trade upon the coal industry of the Dominion: "The board, after carefully considering all relevant arguments, is of opinion that 'some form of nationalization is urgently needed as an essential step toward removing shortcomings of long standing, effecting needed improvements of a positive kind, and avoiding evils that threaten to turn the industry out of the course of healthy and sane development.'"

The board, however, is of opinion that this desired change should not take the form of state purchase and direct management of the mines. It believes that direct state ownership and management, though it might lead to some of the objects in view, would not foster the highest degree of enterprise, initiative, and resourceful management, nor the necessary single-minded regard for efficient service from all ranks, nor the accumulation out of the profits of the industry of the fund adequate to its future development, without becoming a burden on the other industries of the Dominion. The most pressing need, the report says, is to combine the undoubted advantages of centralized policy and management with those that may reasonably be expected to result from representation of Labor and of consumers (through the State) on the controlling body."

"It is believed that not only the soldiers, but the whole Muhammadan community in India were much relieved and encouraged at the Prime Minister's speech of January 5, 1918, in which he said, 'We are not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race.' This declaration is now widely known in India and there is little probability of its being forgotten. If the Prime Minister is unable to persuade the powers at the Peace Conference to fulfill the pledge then given it is feared that the Muhammadans will consider it a breach of faith for which they will hold England responsible. No Indian administrator can contemplate this possibility with equanimity. Hitherto England has had a reputation for good faith in India which has been one of the most valuable assets of the Empire. It cannot be hoped to retain it," the address concludes. "If England fails to keep her word upon a subject like this."

TURKS AS RULERS IN ASIA MINOR

Muhammadans of British Empire Are Said to Have Intense Sympathy for the Sultan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An address has been presented to the Prime Minister on the subject of Turkish sovereignty in Asia Minor by a number of prominent and influential Englishmen. In this address, the signatories say, that the indignation and resentment with which Muhammadans hear of proposals to drive the Turk out of Europe, to deprive him of his capital, and to divide Asia Minor among the Allies has not been adequately presented to Mr. Lloyd George. It is believed that those parts of Turkey which are inhabited by Turks, they further state, cannot be put under alien rule without sowing the seeds of great peril to the British Empire.

The Muhammadans of the Empire, it is pointed out, have an intense sympathy and affection for the Sultan of Turkey. This feeling is no doubt partly religious, because a considerable majority of them considered him to be the Caliph or Successor of the Prophet, and believed that in that capacity he is the spiritual head of their faith. But the feeling of sympathy with Turkey is shared with those Muhammadans who do not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Sultan, and it is because attachment to Turkey is so widespread among all the sects of Muhammadanism, the writers argue, that this matter deserves the Prime Minister's special attention.

The Muhammadan Kingdoms

The Turkish Empire is now the only survivor of those numerous Muhammadan kingdoms which once stretched in a continuous chain from China to the Atlantic. Muhammadan sympathy has been concentrated upon that Empire as the last representative of the temporal power of their people. Britain is a great Asiatic power and her policy must, for that reason, take account of one of the strongest sentiments in Asia, namely attachment to Islam. It is fully realized that it will be necessary to free the Armenians from Turkish misrule and to give scope to Arab aspirations.

"The British policy should be one," the address continues, "that can be defended upon the principles to which Great Britain herself appealed during the war, and to which educated Muhammadans must assent. These principles will be violated if countries such as Thrace and Asia Minor which are preponderantly Turkish are put under European domination. This will not only be a grave injustice, but a great political blunder. These countries, placed against their will under alien rule, will become a center of disturbance as troublesome to the peace of Asia as the Balkans have been to the peace of Europe."

"A particular concern is felt with regard to India. The loss of Muhammadan confidence in British justice would be a disaster. The Muhammadans are the most compact and virile community in India; hitherto they have formed a moderate party, favorable, on the whole to the British connection and to the present form of government. In spite of their sympathy for the Turk they have remained staunchly loyal to their allegiance throughout the war."

Quoting the Prime Minister

"It is believed that not only the soldiers, but the whole Muhammadan community in India were much relieved and encouraged at the Prime Minister's speech of January 5, 1918, in which he said, 'We are not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race.' This declaration is now widely known in India and there is little probability of its being forgotten. If the Prime Minister is unable to persuade the powers at the Peace Conference to fulfill the pledge then given it is feared that the Muhammadans will consider it a breach of faith for which they will hold England responsible. No Indian administrator can contemplate this possibility with equanimity. Hitherto England has had a reputation for good faith in India which has been one of the most valuable assets of the Empire. It cannot be hoped to retain it," the address concludes. "If England fails to keep her word upon a subject like this."

BELGIAN BAKERS IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A party of about 30 Belgian bakers from Brus-

sels, including Mr. Lebon, president, and Mr. Vannuvel, vice-president of the Belgian Bakers Association, visited the Confectioners, Bakers and Allied Traders Exhibition and Market at the Agricultural Hall recently. Great interest was displayed by them in all the exhibits, especially the machinery which was examined minutely. Mr. Nassel, secretary of de Vlaamsche Bakers, Antwerp, who spoke English fluently, told a press representative that they were very much taken with the large size English ovens. "Before the war we used German ovens," he said, "and they are not so good or so big as yours. These large ovens save a tremendous amount of labor, and as wages are so high in Belgium we want to take back any labor-saving appliances that we can." The party expressed the unanimous opinion that the exhibition was "très bon."

BRITISH COMMERCE AND STATE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the committee to examine the question of government machinery for dealing with trade and commerce was issued recently. The terms of reference included the proposal that the Board of Trade should absorb the Overseas Trade Department and the War Trade Intelligence Department, and should take over from the Ministry of Supply and from departments (such as the War Office) which have functions to hand over to the Ministry of Supply, the control of raw materials held on government account. Also that some joint machinery should be established to control the consular and commercial diplomatic services.

In the report the committee says

with regard to the proposal that the control of the raw materials should be transferred to the Board of Trade, no difference of view arose; and accordingly the committee gave its attention to the questions of the machinery for commercial purposes in other countries—particularly the consular service and commercial attachés—and the organization at home, especially the relations between the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, and the Department of Overseas Trade.

In the conclusions, the committee recommends that the consular service remain under the control of the Foreign Office. Further, that a number of proposals set forth in a scheme for the reform and development of the consular and diplomatic service, other than those which relate to the trade commissioner service and Labor attachés be adopted. It recommends that the Board of Trade be authorized from time to time, after consultation with the Foreign Office, to send temporary missions for special purposes to other countries, such missions to be under the control of the embassy or legation concerned, and that for this purpose a sum be included yearly in the Board of Trade estimates. British representatives abroad should be recommended to keep in touch with the British chambers of commerce formed in the countries to which they are accredited.

With regard to matters at home the committee recommends that the Department of Overseas Trade continue as at present under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade; also that the Board of Trade remain responsible for the general commercial policy, and that it be the duty of the Department of Overseas Trade to give effect to that policy overseas. The housing of the three departments is recommended to be in the same building.

LOSSES ON SWEDISH STATE RAILWAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—According to recently published statistics, the state railways during the months of May and June continued to be run at a loss. The figures for May show a loss of 3,302,000 kroner, as compared with 3,877,000 kroner for the same month in the previous year, and in June a loss of 4,770,000 kroner as recorded as against 1,930,000 kroner in June, 1918. During the period January-June this year, the loss amounted to 21,180,000 kroner against 31,010,000 kroner for the corresponding period of last year.

The private narrow-gauge railways show a like tendency, namely a deficit of 181,000 kroner, while the private normal-gauge railways, on the other hand, show a profit of 25,000 kroner. During the period January-May, 1919, the state railways and the private normal-gauge railways show losses respectively of 14,406,000 and 51,000 kroner, whilst the private narrow-gauge railways show a profit of 982,000 kroner. For May, 1918, the state railways showed a deficit of 3,877,000 kroner, and the private normal-gauge and narrow-gauge railways showed profits respectively of 3,119,000 and 396,000 kroner.

HOME TAX EXEMPTION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The Central Federated Labor Union of this city has directed a committee to investigate the desirability of asking the City Council to exempt recently built houses from taxes for five years. It is considered that such an ordinance would stimulate building operations.

Columbia Records



Nora Bayes Couples "Jerry" with "In Miami"

The contrast between these two vivid songs on a single record gives Nora a chance to show her amazing versatility in character study. From an Irish brogue to a Southern drawl is a wide jump, but it's just a melodious skylark for Nora.

A-2785—85c

The Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra Plays "My Cairo Love" and "Merci Beaucoup"

The Westerner who has dwelt in pagoda cities always afterwards carries in his memory the endless booming of the temple gongs. "My Cairo Love," that novel fox-trot from the Orient, has all the rhythmic reverberations of an oriental gong. "Merci Beaucoup" is a one-step, thank you.

A-2764—85c



More "Atmosphere"

"Where the Lanterns Glow" and "Ting-Ling Toy" are interesting bits done into a medley one-step and a fox-trot and played by the Columbia Saxophone Sextette. One contains a surprise.

A-2759—85c

A Few More Hits

I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles.....	Columbia Saxophone Sextette	A-2784
Beautiful Ohio Blues.....	Columbia Saxophone Sextette	85c
Tell Me (Fox-trot).....	Waldorf-Astoria Singing Orchestra	A-2783
Breeze (Fox-trot).....	The Sync Jazz Band	85c
Alabama Lullaby.....	(Cal de Voll) Campbell and Burr	A-2717
Tenor duet. Orchestra accompaniment.		85c

Get the New Columbia Novelty Record Booklet. Every Columbia Dealer Has It

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, NEW YORK

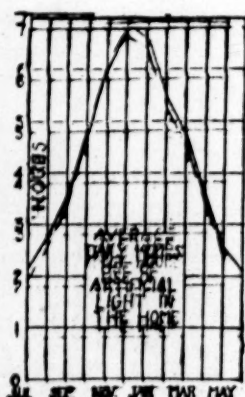
Columbia Grafonolas—Standard Models up to \$300; Period Designs up to \$2100



IN COMPARING YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. There are three times as many hours requiring artificial light in winter as there are in summer.
2. Previous to daylight saving the average daily hours' use of electric light in residences during October was 4 hours and 50 minutes.
3. The average use during November is 6 hours and 10 minutes.
4. The Daylight Saving Law reduced the daily use of artificial light in October by one hour.
5. The repeal of this Law, therefore, will add another hour daily to the normal increase of November over October.

The lighting bills for November will necessarily be greater than the October bills, due to the above reasons.



THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BUSY WEEK FOR COLLEGE TEAMS

Next Saturday Will Find Football Season Entering Upon Its Final Month of Competition—Washington and Jefferson Wins

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard 47, Virginia 0.	Yale 27, Tufts 0.
Dartmouth 9, Cornell 0.	Washington & Jefferson 13, Syracuse 0.
Colgate 7, Princeton 0.	Columbia 9, Amherst 7.
Pennsylvania 23, Lafayette 0.	Brown 19, Norwich 0.
Pittsburgh 15, Georgia Tech. 0.	New York University 9, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Annapolis 21, Bucknell 0.	West Point 13, Boston College 0.
Trinity 20, Worcester P. I. 0.	Wesleyan 47, Union 0.
Maine 25, Bates 0.	Rowden 20, Colby 0.
Williams 23, Hamilton 0.	Springfield 13, St. Lawrence 0.
St. H. State 13, Lowell T. S. 0.	Holy Cross 49, Connecticut A. C. 0.
Lehigh 16, Carnegie Tech. 0.	Swarthmore 20, Johns Hopkins 6.
Hobart 21, Buffalo 0.	Virginia P. I. 6, Maryland State 0.
Bucknell 14, New York A. C. 0.	Massachusetts A. C. 25, Vermont 0.
Reichstadt 27, Clarkson 0.	Penn State 45, Ursinus 7.
West Virginia 49, Bethany 0.	Wesleyan College 68, Lebanon Valley 2.
Stevens 31, Rhode Island State 0.	Middlebury 7, St. Lawrence 0.
Harvard 14, Delaware 0.	Yale 122, 22, Andover 9.
Harvard 122, 14, Exeter 12.	Ohio State 13, Michigan 0.
Wisconsin 41, Illinois 10.	Chicago 41, Northwestern 0.
Iowa 9, Minnesota 17.	Oberlin 13, Miami 0.
Detroit 16, Georgetown 13.	Dennison 9, Cincinnati 2.
Michigan A. C. 27, DePaul 0.	Western Reserve 42, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Wooner 26, Case 0.	Rosa P. I. 21, Butler 0.
Washington State 14, California 0.	Washington 130, Whitman 0.
Stanford 14, Oregon A. C. 0.	Missouri 3, Drake 0.
Washington 13, Grinnell 0.	Iowa State 6, Kansas 0.
Kansas State A. C. 13, Day's Normal 9.	Nebraska 7, Oklahoma 0.
Oglethorpe 73, Mercer 0.	Clemson 14, Tennessee 0.
Georgia 14, Florida 0.	Kentucky 6, Sevier 0.
Vanderbilt 7, Auburn 0.	Tulane 27, Mississippi 12.
Mississippi A. M. 39, Howard 0.	

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—This week finds the coaches of the various colleges in the United States busy preparing their varsity eleven for the final month's games of the season of 1919. For some the outlook is pleasant, as they appear to have their eleven coming along very smoothly, while for others there is a hard week ahead, and much improvement will have to be made if they are to bring their gridiron seasons to a satisfactory ending. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh are the big colleges which appear to be developing quite well, two of them after having been defeated in previous games. Princeton, Cornell, and Syracuse are three big eastern teams which appear to be behind expectations; but they have shown flashes of form which should result in their being brought up close to their average performances of previous years.

Harvard had a comparatively easy time last Saturday defeating the University of Virginia, and while it might be claimed that the opposition offered by the southerners was not strong enough thoroughly to test the Crimson, it was very evident that Coach R. T. Fisher had made considerable progress in building up both the offense and defense at Cambridge since the game with Brown on the previous week. The Harvard line, as a rule, held well on the defensive and charged well together on the offensive. The backfield, made up mostly of substitutes, gave an exhibition of playing which was fully as good as has been seen on Soldiers Field this year. Arnold Horween was very brilliant in his line plunging and played well defensively. He also interfered well for the runner. F. C. Church, who was used in the backfield during the second half, gave a very fine exhibition of open-field running. He also figured in punting and forward passing and appeared to be the nearest approach to E. W. Mahan, captain of the eleven that defeated Yale 41 to 0 in 1915, that has appeared in the Stadium in some time. He appears to be just what the Crimson backfield needs, a speedy and versatile runner, and it will surprise few to find him playing as a regular. Capt. W. J. Murray played well at quarterback and is about as sure as any player could be.

Yale came back after its defeat by Boston College and won from Tufts 27 to 0. H. M. Kempton, quarterback, was easily the star of the game, as he made two touchdowns from scrimmage for the Elis and intercepted no less than six forward passes. Tufts did a lot of fumbling and this greatly helped the Blue; but there is no denying the fact that Coach A. H. Sharpe and his assistants have made a lot of progress at New Haven.

Princeton was, as expected, defeated by Colgate, but the score of 7 to 0 was far from discouraging to the losers, as it showed that the Tigers are fast coming into championship form. Princeton held the powerful Colgate team on its one-yard line and would have scored a touchdown itself, but for a player being off-side. Colgate won through a forward pass, and the Orange and Black may well be pleased with the result, especially as many were looking for a one-sided defeat.

Washington and Jefferson furnished the big surprise of last week when the Generals defeated Syracuse, conqueror of the Army and Pittsburgh, by a score of 13 to 0. The two teams were about as evenly matched as could be the case, and the victory for the Generals was due to two brilliant runs by Quarterback Erickson in the last period of the game.

Pittsburgh, after losing to Syracuse, came back into its own and defeated Georgia School of Technology 16 to 6. This was the second straight year the Panthers had won from the Golden Tornado. Dartmouth added another victory to its list by defeating Cornell 9 to 0, Halfback Robertson being the chief factor in the victory as he scored the only touchdown, kicked the goal and also kicked a field goal from the 55-yard line, the longest of the season. Columbia just beat out Amherst, 9 to 7, while Brown had a very easy time with Norwich, winning 20 to 0 without being extended.

All four Maine state colleges had championship games and Bowdoin sprang somewhat of a surprise by winning from Colby 30 to 0, while Maine defeated Bates 26 to 17. The latter game was one of the best seen in Maine this season. Of the other New England colleges, Trinity, Williams, and Wesleyan were winners by safe margins, while Massachusetts Agricultural College easily defeated Vermont 25 to 0.

The two United States academies won their games with West Point defeating Boston College 13 to 0. This victory was very pleasing to the Cadets, as their eleven had not previously shown up very well, and a victory over the conquerors of Yale will develop confidence at West Point.

Annapolis had a rather easy time defeating Bucknell 21 to 6, but was forced to permit another team to score on it for the first time this season.

The two big New England preparatory schools, Phillips Exeter Academy and Phillips Andover Academy, were both defeated, the former losing to the Harvard freshmen 14 to 12, and the latter to the Yale freshmen 34 to 0. The showing made by Exeter was the better of the two and indicates that the New Hampshire school is in line to defeat the Massachusetts school once more.

On the Pacific coast, Leland Stanford Junior University showed that it is making fine progress by defeating Oregon Agricultural College 14 to 6. University of California was defeated by Washington State College 14 to 0, a rather unexpected result, while the University of Washington had a runaway game with Whitman College, winning 120 to 0.

PRINCETON WINS CROSS-COUNTRY Takes Team Honors at Syracuse, While J. G. Simmons of Syracuse Wins Individual Honors

SYRACUSE, New York—Princeton University won the team honors and J. G. Simmons of Syracuse University took the individual honors in the invitational intercollegiate cross-country race held here Saturday under the auspices of Syracuse University.

Princeton's victory for the team honors was considerable of a surprise as the Tigers finished with a total of 49 points, no less than 29 points better than Syracuse which finished second. Massachusetts Institute of Technology was third with 107, the other teams' finishing as follows: Yale 116, Pennsylvania 121, Cornell 122, Harvard 191, Williams 194, Columbia 199, Colgate 224 and Dartmouth 271.

Simmons ran a splendid race covering the 4½-mile course in the good time of 24m. 56 1/5. He kept well up with the leaders all of the time, taking the lead a little after the two-mile mark had been passed. L. G. Watson, another Syracuse runner, was second about 100 yards behind the winner. William Rogers Jr. was the first Princeton man to finish, coming in third in 25m. 23 3/5. The order and time of the first 10 finishers follow:

Runner and College	Time
J. G. Simmons, Syracuse	24 56 1/5
L. G. Watson, Syracuse	25 00 0/5
William Rogers Jr., Princeton	25 23 3/5
T. C. McDermott, Cornell	25 43 0/5
J. M. Campbell, Cornell	25 51 0/5
P. W. Williams, Yale	25 52 0/5
W. E. MacMahon, Technology	26 05 0/5
D. B. Foreman, Princeton	26 19 0/5
A. H. Crosby, Yale	26 13 0/5
T. B. Penfield Jr., Princeton	26 16 3/5

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Yale varsity soccer team was defeated by the Springfield Training School team at New Haven, Connecticut, Saturday, 1 to 0.

Miss Mildred Caverly was the winner of the Philadelphia Cricket Club women's golf championship for 1919 by defeating Mrs. J. W. Turnbull 4 and 2.

University of Maine defeated Brown University in a dual cross-country run at Orono, Maine, Friday, 15 to 40. H. W. Raymond '23 of Maine was first to finish the 5-mile course in 33m. 59 4/5.

Rutgers College defeated Stevens Institute in their dual cross-country run at Newark, New Jersey, Saturday, 18 to 43. Eschenselder of Rutgers finished first covering the 4½-mile course in 25m. 24s.

R. W. Heizer of Constantinople, Turkey, has been elected captain of the Harvard Freshman soccer football eleven this year. He prepared for Harvard at Cambridge Latin School and Phillips Andover Academy playing on the soccer team at the latter school. He was also a member of the Robert College Preparatory School soccer team at Constantinople.

HOPPE DEFENDS BILLIARD TITLE

Champion Wins All Six Matches Played by Him in the Professional 18.2 Balkline Tournament of 1919

18.2 BILLIARD STANDINGS

W. F. Hoppe	Won	Lost	High Runs
W. F. Hoppe	6	0	164
Welker Cochran	4	2	265
Ora Morningstar	4	2	149
Jacob Schaefer	3	3	155
Koji Yamada	2	4	115
G. B. Sutton	2	4	148
G. F. Slosson	0	6	95

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The conclusion of the United States national professional 18.2 balkline billiard championship leaves W. F. Hoppe in undisputed possession of his honors. His final match, which brought the 1919 tournament to a close was against Jacob Schaefer, who had been his nearest rival until Welker Cochran defeated him on Friday night. It could not be said that the result of the tournament, as Schaefer had already lost two matches, but the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor was filled with spectators when the match began.

Schaefer won the bank, and chose the white ball, but failed to make a score. The first display of championship billiards came in the second inning when Hoppe, collecting the balls at the foot of the table in his first shot, made 50 by careful nursing before the first break sent a ball to the other end of the table. He brought it back and continued his nursing and made 64 before he missed a draw shot. Schaefer, playing open billiards, made a run of 84 in the fourth, which brought him close to Hoppe. Then Hoppe ran away from him, collecting 44 in open play, slipping on a long draw along the rail. Again Schaefer gained on him until the seventh inning, when Hoppe again made a run of 69, mostly in open billiards. In his next run he also slipped on an easy draw at 54. He was making his lowest average of the tournament. In his half of the tenth he started his wonderful nursing again, and gathered 57 points, then won the game in the twelfth. The match by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—14, 64, 37, 94, 0, 2, 69, 54, 3, 57, 0, 6. Total, 400. Average, 33 2/3.	High runs, 94, 63, 57.
Jacob Schaefer—0, 48, 0, 19, 84, 43, 40, 8, 2, 10, 1, 2. Total, 241. Average, 17 10/12.	High runs, 84, 43, 40.
C. C. Peterson, referee.	

The only other match played Saturday was between Ora Morningstar and Koji Yamada. It was a long and slow game, in which Morningstar took the lead, playing a combination of nursing and open billiards which made the game interesting. Yamada, as usual, was slow at starting, and at the end of the sixth inning the score stood 246 to 75. But he pursued his usual tactics and when he finished his tenth inning he was within 19 points of Morningstar. Then Morningstar, who had seen Sutton beaten by these same tactics, finished the match, with a beautiful open table run of 140, using the nurse only for short intervals. The match by innings:

Ora Morningstar—3, 0, 39, 1, 121, 22, 0, 14, 0, 140. Total, 400. Average, 40.	High runs, 140, 121, 95.
Koji Yamada—0, 48, 0, 5, 18, 4, 69, 13, 8, 76. Total, 241. Average, 24 1/10. High runs, 76, 69, 48.	C. C. Peterson, referee.

MAIL TOURNEY FOR ARCHERS

Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Palmer Jr. Sends Notices for Eastern Association Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
WAYNE, Pennsylvania—W. H. Palmer Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Archery Association of the United States, has sent out notices calling for the holding of a championship tournament November 1 and 2. As it is impractical for the archers to assemble at one place, the tournament is to be held by mail.

This match is open to all archers without regard to residence or membership in the association, and every one who is interested in its welfare is urged to participate in order to show the strength of archery as a sport.

The two events which will make up the program for the tournament are the single American round and the single York round. Both men and women are to compete in the above rounds, there being no separate events for women. Contestants may compete in either or both of the events and at any time during the two days mentioned. In case of bad weather, the shooting is to be done as soon as practicable up to the evening of November 9. Shooting may be done on any convenient range. All scores must be mailed not later than the evening of November 9 to the secretary, W. H. Palmer Jr., Brookside Avenue, Wayne, Pennsylvania. The shooting is to be done in the ordinary manner as prescribed by the constitution of the National Archery Association.

The association possesses two gold medals which will be awarded to the winners of the two rounds. The man or woman who has the highest result obtained by adding together the scores and hits of the York and American rounds will be declared the champion of the Eastern Archery Association. To defray necessary expenses, a nominal target fee of 50 cents is requested.

BILLIARD STARS WILL COMPETE

Prominent Amateurs Have Entered Tournament of National Association at New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Arrangements to include all the more prominent billiard players of the United States in the 18.2 balk line championship competition of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players are being made by the executive committee of the association. Among those who already have entered the lists are David McCandless, the present national Class A champion; Percy Collins, who finished second in the 1918 tournament; and R. M. Lord. A half-dozen others are expected to take part in the Eastern event at this city early next year, namely, E. W. Gardner, winner of the Class A championship for four successive years; M. D. Brown, former champion and a governor of the Amateur Club; C. E. White, winner of the Poggenburg Cup; George de Groat of Syracuse, New York, who last season established a record run in special competition; G. T. Moon Jr., winner of the Class B championship in 1918; and J. E. C. Morton of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A preliminary tournament is in progress at Chicago, Illinois, where the western players are preparing for the national event. W. T. Brace, president of the Western Association of Amateur Billiard Players, has engaged L. A. Bensinger as an allied member of the National Association, in order that the present meet might be properly sanctioned. A. B. Hyman, chairman of the executive committee of the latter organization, is directing the activities of the eastern group.

FOOTBALL SCORES, 1919

HARVARD	PENNSYLVANIA
53-Bates 0	16-Bucknell 0
17-Boston 0	51-Penn. M. I. 0
35-Colby 0	89-Delaware 0
7-Brown 0	55-Swarthmore 0
47-Virginia 0	23-Lafayette 0

DARTMOUTH	BROWN
44-Springfield 0	27-B. I. State 0
13-Norwich 0	7-Bowdoin 0
27-Mass. A. C. 7	0-Colgate 14
19-Penn. State 13	0-Harvard 7
9-Cornell 0	20-Norwich 0

SYRACUSE	WEST POINT
31-All-Syracuse 0	14-Middlebury 0
27-Vermont 0	9-Holy Cross 0
3-West Point 3	3-Syracuse 7
24-Pittsburgh 3	6-Maine 0
0-Wash. & Jeff. 13	13-Boston 0

PITTSBURGH	ANNAPOLIS
33-Geneva 0	49-N. C. A. & M. 0
26-West Virginia 0	60-J. Hopkins 0
3-Syracuse 24	21-Bucknell 0
16-Georgia Tech. 6	

PRINCETON	CORNELL
28-Trinity 0	9-Oberlin 0
0-Cornell 0	3-Williams 0
34-Rochester 0	0-Colgate 21
0-Colgate 0	9-Dartmouth 0

COLGATE	COLUMBIA
35-Susquehanna 7	0-U. S. Arizona 0
14-Brown 0	7-Vermont 0
21-Cornell 0	0-Williams 25
7-Princeton 0	9-Amherst 7
77-Williams 7	16-Amherst 32

WASH. & JEFF.	WESLEYAN
23-Kiskimetas 0	6-Worcester P. I. 0
20-Carnegie Tech 0	23-R. I. State 0
16-Westminster 0	16-N. Y. Univ. 0
13-Syracuse 0	47-Union 0

BOWDOIN	BATES
0-Amherst 3	0-Harvard 53
0-Brown 7	0-N. Y. State 3
0-Holy Cross 14	56-Ft. McKinley 0
76-Ft. McKinley 0	7-Colby 7
30-Colby 0	17-Maine 26

COLBY	MAINE
99-Ft. Williams 0	55-Ft. McKinley 0
0-Harvard 35	82-W. Williams 0
7-Bates 0	0-W. Point 6
0-Bowdoin 30	26-Bates 17

YALE	LEHIGH
20-Springfield 0	47-Villanova 0
34-No. Carolina 7	13-Ursinus 0
3-Boston 5	19-Rutgers 0
37-Tufts 0	51-N. Y. Argies 0
0 0	16-Carnegie 0

OHIO STATE	MICHIGAN
38-Ohio Wesleyan 0	34-Case 0
46-Cincinnati 0	26-Michigan A. C. 0
49-Kentucky 0	
13-Michigan 3	3-Ohio State 13

WISCONSIN	INDIANA
37-Ripon 0	27-Wabash 0
12-Marquette 0	3-Central 12
10-Northwestern 6	24-Kentucky 8
14-Illinois 10	6-Minnesota 29

MINNESOTA	PURDUE
39-No. Dakota 0	14-Franklin 14
6-Nebraska 6	7-Illinois 14
20-Indiana 6	0-Chicago 16
6-Iowa 9	

ILLINOIS	CHICAGO
14-Purdue 7	123-Great Lakes 0
9-Iowa 6	16-Purdue 0
10-Wisconsin 14	41-Northwestern 0
14-Illinois 10	6-Minnesota 29

IOWA	NORTHWESTERN
18-Nebraska 0	20-DePaul 0
7-Illinois 9	6-Wisconsin 10
9-Minnesota 4	0-Chicago 4
34-Missouri 15	26 180 0

MISSOURI	KANSAS
41-Drury 0	42-Pittsburgh N.S. 0
6-Kansas A. C. 6	14-Emporia 0
10-Iowa State 0	0-Washburn 0
3-Drake 0	0-Iowa State 0

IOWA STATE	NEBRASKA
3-Coe 0	0-Iowa 18
7-Grinnell 0	6-Minnesota 6
0-Missouri 10	0-Notre Dame 1
6-Kansas 0	7-Oklahoma 7

MISSOURI	KANSAS
41-Drury 0	42-Pittsburgh N.S. 0
6-Kansas A. C. 6	14-Emporia 0
10-Iowa State 0	0-Washburn 0
3-Drake 0	0-Iowa State 0

IOWA STATE	NEBRASKA
3-Coe 0	0-Iowa 18
7-Grinnell 0	6-Minnesota 6
0-Missouri 10	0-Notre Dame 1
6-Kansas 0	7-Oklahoma 7

MISSOURI	KANSAS
41-Drury 0	42-Pittsburgh N.S. 0
6-Kansas A. C. 6	14-Emporia 0
10-Iowa State 0	0-Washburn 0
3-Drake 0	0-Iowa State 0

IOWA STATE	NEBRASKA
3-Coe 0	0-Iowa 18
7-Grinnell 0	6-Minnesota 6
0-Missouri 10	0-Notre Dame 1
6-Kansas 0	7-Oklahoma 7

MISSOURI	KANSAS
41-Drury 0	42-Pittsburgh N.S. 0
6-Kansas A. C. 6	14-Emporia 0
10-Iowa State 0	0-Washburn 0
3-Drake 0	0-Iowa State 0

IOWA STATE	NEBRASKA
3-Coe 0	0-Iowa 18
7-Grinnell 0	6-Minnesota 6
0-Missouri 10	0-Notre Dame 1
6-Kansas 0	7-Oklahoma 7

MISSOURI	KANSAS
41-Drury 0	42-Pittsburgh N.S. 0
6-Kansas A. C. 6	14-Emporia 0
10-Iowa State 0	0-Washburn 0
3-Drake 0	0-Iowa State 0

WINS 10-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP

Fred Faller of Dorchester Club Defeats Charles Pores at the Brooklyn Athletic Field

NEW YORK, New York—Through his victory over a field of nine competitors at Brooklyn Athletic Field here Saturday, Fred Faller of the Dorchester Club is 10-mile running champion of the United States. His time for the course was 52m. 32 1/2-s. 1m. 29s., slower than the record held by Hannes Kolehmainen. Charles Pores, from whom Faller captured the championship, entered the race but did not finish.

After the first lap, Faller was never headed. He broke the tape almost one lap ahead of the second place runner, T. Halpine. Faller and Pores ran neck and neck up to the end of the first mile, when the former, increasing his stride, left the Millrose Athletic Association runner far behind. When Faller was at the seven-mile mark, the champion, then two miles behind, withdrew, leaving the Massachusetts man a clear field for the honors. Another former star, James McManigan of the Dorchester Club, also failed to hold the pace.

In the walking championship event, William Plant, of the Morning-side Athletic Club, was first place winner, completing the seven-mile course in 55m. 6 2/5-s. Second place was captured by Richard Remer, and third by Kurt Zulch, of the American Walkers Association. The summary:

Ten-Mile National Running Championship—Won by Fred Faller, Dorchester Club of Massachusetts; Turry Halpine, unattached, second; Frank Zuma, unattached, third; Frank Tritteron, unattached, fourth; Jim Plant, Morning-side Athletic Club, fifth. Time—52m. 32 1/2-s.

Seven-Mile National Walking Championship—Won by Willie Plant, Morning-side Athletic Club; Richard Remer, unattached, second; Kurt Zulch, American Walkers Association, third. Time—55m. 6 2/5-s.

LIGHT SCORING IN SOUTHERN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDINGS	Goals
W L D T Pts Ag P	
Watford	7 5 2 0 12 5 12
Portsmouth	6 4 1 0 12 4 9
Exeter City	6 3 3 0 9 6 9
Queen's Pk. Rang	6

BOULEVARDS OF GAY
PARIS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The boulevards of Paris, which extend for a length of four kilometers, and a half from the Madeleine to the Bastille in a semi-circumference, are the rendezvous of the world; a picturesque crowd, composed of the most heterogeneous types of humanity, promenades ceaselessly the wide sidewalks, where the terraces of innumerable cafés lend an air of good-humored rather vulgar familiarity to the whole scene.

The Paris boulevards may be said to have originated in the deep muddy trenches which were hastily dug around the city in 1536, to repulse the much-dreaded attacks of the English, who having devastated Picardy, were now threatening the capital. The first trees were planted in 1633, and have been continually replaced since then, although they have not ceased to struggle bravely to live and thrive in spite of the scarcity of light, air, and sun.

In 1634 a pact was concluded between the King's Council and the large constructing firm of Barbier & Froger to establish a rampart between the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Honoré, whilst two years before a royal ordinance had strictly forbidden the citizens of Paris to build houses any further than the "faubourg." An ordinance of Louis XIV. revised this decree, of which an extract could still be read in 1839, engraved upon a large stone bearing the royal arms of France and sealed into the wall of a house forming the angle of the Rue Poissonnière and the Boulevard of the same name.

The Boulevards only became the favorite walk of the Parisians in the middle of the eighteenth century, when they were frequented at first by a few passers-by returning to the center of the city by way of the Porte St. Bernard. Little by little people formed the habit of frequenting the then peaceful tree-planted avenues, and mothers brought their children to play there whilst watching the rare stately coaches rumble by. Very naturally, seeing the vogue this part of the city was enjoying, enterprising shopkeepers followed in the wake of the crowd and opened innumerable booths—precursors of the famous shops which now deck both sides of the boulevards.

Entrance to the Boulevards

The starting point of the Boulevards can be located at the Bastille; before the eighteenth century they began at the entrance of the Rue St. Antoine, so that the attention of the stranger who entered Paris by the Porte St. Antoine was at once attracted by the looming mass of the state prison, and by the beautiful residence of Beaumarchais, which played a part in the Revolutionary drama.

One soon reaches the Boulevard du Temple, today so calm, and essentially commercial with its numerous baker, butcher, and grocer shops. Once upon a time, however, and not so very long ago, it was called "the beautiful Boulevard," for it was then the favorite meeting-place of courtiers and rich bourgeois of the "Tout Paris," which even then was docile in obeying the dictates of fashion. Innumerable theaters and shows lined both sides of the roadway, giving the Boulevard the appearance of a perpetual fair in which a gay, laughing crowd paused to listen to the songs of Collé and Piron—sung by the lovely Fanchon la Yveloise—and amused itself with the antics of Nicolet's extraordinary monkey.

After the Place de la République has been safely crossed, one saunters up the Boulevard St. Martin, the roadway of which is encased between high sidewalks reached by mounting several steps. It extends to the Porte St. Martin, erected in 1674 by the Municipal Corps of Paris to the glory of Louis XIV. At nightfall the Boulevard St. Martin acquires a certain animation when the public presses around the doors of the Ambigu Comique, the Renaissance and the



Le Boulevard Poissonnière in old Paris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Porte St. Martin theaters. The Porte St. Martin was built in 90 days by Le Moine, at the end of the reign of Louis XVI, to serve as a temporary opera house.

But the sidewalks suddenly cease to be terraced and slope gently downward until they reach their normal height, and the noisy Boulevard St. Denis extends between the two monumental gateways, the beautiful bas-reliefs of which remind the passer-by of the taking of Limburg and the defeat of the Germans, as well as of the passing of the Rhine and the taking of the provinces by Louis XIV—exploits of which the "Sun King" was justly proud. It must be remarked that the escutcheon of the Porte St. Denis with its fleur-de-lys is the only royal emblem which was respected by the Revolution of 1848.

As early as the fifteenth century a theater had already been built on the spot now crossed by the Boulevard St. Denis; from 1402 to 1539 the Théâtre de la Trinité gave some of the mystery plays which were the début of French dramatic art. Under Louis-Philippe and the Second Republic, the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis was the favorite meeting place of politicians and conspirators who constituted a sort of open-air club, which was abruptly suppressed in 1848 by the intervention of the police.

Landmarks Along the Way

The Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle has preserved a number of old-fashioned houses presenting a strong contrast to the modern construction, which has considerably spoiled the charm of the old boulevards so essentially Parisian. Facing the aggressive stores, which occupy a whole block, one can still see a picturesque corner distinctly reminiscent of old Paris: the angle of the dark old Rue de la Lune, where still exists a famous pastry shop, "A la Renommée de la Brioche," in which,

for more than a century, Parisians have eaten the famous cake. The Gymnase Theater, a few steps farther down, was built in the early part of the last century and is still one of the most fashionable theaters of Paris.

From the famous Carrefour des Ecrasés, situated at the point where the boulevard crosses at right angles the Rue and Faubourg Montmartre, the Rue de Richelieu and the Rue Drouot, there extends a sort of neutral zone—the Boulevard Montmartre—which one might almost define as the vestibule to the Boulevard des Italiens. It was here, in the Passage des Panoramas, that, in 1817, the experiment of lighting Paris by gas was first attempted. The Boulevard Montmartre has lost most of its former vogue; many of its famous cafés, which formed part of the life of the city, no longer exist. Brébant has disappeared; the Café de Madrid, which played an important part in the political history of the Second Empire, and during the war frequented by the most famous "aces" of French aviation—such as Fonck and Nungesser when on leave—is becoming transformed.

The Café de Mulhouse has been replaced by the Musée Grévin, of wax-work celebrity. The Théâtre des Variétés, with the columns of its old-fashioned portico, is a souvenir of the past, as well as is the Passage Verdeau, of which many people would surely forget the existence were they not forcibly reminded of it when showers oblige them to seek a refuge in that haunt once so fashionable.

The Rue de Richelieu marks the beginning of the true boulevard, which privileged region spans the Place de l'Opéra to the Madeleine Church. On the crowded sidewalks, rather obstructed by the terraces of innumerable cafés, one meets "all kinds and conditions of men" in that most democratic of all conglomerations—and that most banal—a Parisian crowd.

Another Famed Thoroughfare

The Boulevard des Italiens was the center of the brilliant, scandalous life of the late Empire and early '30s. There used to assemble at Torton's at the Maison d'Or—now transformed into a post office—at the Café de Paris, those French dandies who brought such laborious care to the imitation of the extravagances of their English models: at the corner of the Rue La Fayette was situated the Café Hardig, the meeting place of the agitators at the fall of the assignats and which is celebrated as having been the first

Parisian café where lunches were served "à la fourchette," that is, where meat was served. The Café Anglais on the opposite side of the boulevard was the most fashionable restaurant of the Second Empire. It was demolished recently, and Paris sighed at the disappearance of another of its favorite haunts. The Pavillon de Hanovre, facing the Vaudeville Theater, now shelters the shop of a prosperous silversmith; but it is of noble origin, having formerly belonged to the Duke of Richelieu, who had, so runs the legend, built it with the product of the golden and silver laurels he

obtained by hook or by crook during the Hanoverian war. Hence the nickname which has ever since remained attached to the beautiful and luxurious building.

The Boulevard des Capucines, which starts from the Vaudeville and spans the Place de l'Opéra, is always extremely animated with its numerous hotels, clubs and shops. It belongs to some sort of history, for it was from the garden of the Capucines (which has disappeared long since) that the first pistol shot which transformed the riot of 1848 into a regular revolution was fired.

Processions and cortèges of all kinds, both civil and military, peaceful, threatening or triumphant, have through the centuries passed down the boulevards, stamping history into the very footway they followed. But surely the old avenues never witnessed a more solemn or symbolical scene than the parade of the allied troops, which, on the 14th of July, preceded by their glorious, tattered banners, marched down the boulevards toward the Place de la République.

FISH COMPANIES
FINED IN BOSTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four fish companies were fined on Friday in the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court by Judge John F. Brown, after they had pleaded guilty to keeping fish in storage more than a year. The Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company was ordered to pay \$1000, the Boston Fish Pier Company \$300, Cassius Hunt Company \$50, and the Atlantic & Pacific Fish Company \$25.

A. C. Webber, assistant district attorney, charged that the Commonwealth company had more than 100,000 pounds of fish in its stores, kept beyond the limit allowed by law, without permission of the Board of Health. Counsel for the company said it had stored more fish than usual during the war, and had been unable to dispose of it.

INVITATION GIVEN
FRIENDS OF Y.W.C.A.

Activities of Organization to Be Shown to Visitors During November, to Awaken Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—During November the public is invited to "Come and See" the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in all its phases. With this as its slogan, the New York City board and the national board of the association are cooperating in an educational movement and planning a program of special interest to visitors. Twenty-eight centers of activity, including hotels, clubs, gymnasiums, swimming pools, camps, cafeterias, employment bureaus and the national headquarters, will be thrown open to personally conducted tours of inspection under 500 volunteer workers throughout the city.

The "Come and See" movement is intended to awaken interest in the scope of the association's work, and thereby to gain a larger corps of volunteer workers, and also to give the public an opportunity to see what has been done with former contributions. No money will be collected. Mrs. Henry P. Davison, who started the movement, is chairman of the committee.

As 1920 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Y. W. C. A. here, a goal of 50,000 annual members has been set to celebrate the event. New York City is the "national laboratory" for the association, and illustrates how the organization covers the world in its work among girls.

DENTISTS CHOOSE BOSTON
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Boston, Massachusetts, was chosen as the next convention city of the National Dental Association, at the session of the twenty-third annual convention.

FREDERICK & NELSON
Complete Housefurnishers
Interior Decorators

Distributors of Ohio Steel Ranges; Superior Gas Ranges; Herrick Refrigerators; Vudor Porch Shades; Globe-trotter Wardrobe Trunks; Libbey Cut Crystal; Rookwood Pottery and other lines equally notable for their excellence.

Fifth Avenue and Pine Street
SEATTLE

Quality Clothes

HICKEY-FREEMAN SUITS
KENNETH DURWARD COATS
DOBBS 5TH AVE. HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
VASSAR UNDERWEAR

All on sale at
KING BROS. Co.,
Where Quality Reigns
1200 and 711 Second Ave., Seattle

Fraser-Paterson Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.OUR STOCK OF
PETTICOATS

was never before so large,
nor were the styles ever so
varied or so beautiful as now.

Suter's for Diamonds

One of the largest selections
of wrist watches in the North-
west. In Gold, Platinum and
Diamonds. Large selection of
Fine Silver.

All goods guaranteed as
represented.
One price to all.



J. S. GRAHAM, Inc.

Cloaks, Gowns,
Millinery, Suits,
Dresses and Waists

Complete Assortments and
Moderate Prices at All Times
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

"Values Tell"

CHEASTY'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES

For Men and Young Men

Phone Elliott 717
Arcade Building, 1217 Second Avenue, Seattle
A Store for Men
Singer's
CLOTHING
HABERDASHERY HATS
Seattle, Wash. Third and Pike
That Live Corner

BEST QUALITY OF
MEATS—POULTRY
Butter and Eggs

UNION MARKET
225 Union Street,
near 3rd Ave.
Main 5880-Elliott 1787
SEATTLE

UNION ANNEX
Stall 4 and 5 Westlake
Market
Elliott 3145

SEATTLE

Exclusive Apparel for Women and Misses
AUTUMN, 1919
SEATTLE, WASH.
Opposite Frederick & Nelson's

Murray
"Where Fashion Rules"

SEATTLE, WASH.

An Extensive Collection of Original and
Parisian Ideas
On Westlake opposite Frederick Nelson
SEATTLE, WASH.

Wright Restaurants
Wright Food
Wright Prices

Chauncey Wright
Restaurants Co.

HAZEN J. TITUS, Pres.
Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

John C. Leslie Co.
GROCERS
First Ave. and University
SEATTLE, WASH.
Also Sanitary Market

Woodlawn Flower Shop
Main 663
1410-1412 Second Avenue, Seattle
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Our Floral Telegraph Covers
U. S. and Canada
HARRY A. CROUCH

Woman's Exchange
Home Cooked Meals
Take home our Quality Cakes, Rolls,
Bread and Jellies
Mrs. R. A. Backs, Manager, 209 Union Ave.,
SEATTLE

Bush & Lane
Upright
and Grand Pianos

THE CECILIAN
A Perfect Player Piano
VICTOR & FARRAND
Pianos and Player Pianos.

All Leading Makes of
Talking Machines
Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise

Bush & Lane Piano Co.
SEATTLE STORE
1519 Third Avenue

HARDWARE CROCKERY
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
SPORTING GOODS TOYS

Spelger & Hurlbut
Incorporated
Second Avenue and Union Street
SEATTLE, WASH.
Main 6367

"A Store For Everybody"

Roy J. Hutton, Manager
Occidental Fuel Company
Phone North 325
4000
CLEANCOAL
East North Lake and Latona
Avenues.
SEATTLE

Prompt Service
Correct Weights
Right Prices

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

QUALITY
SHOE REPAIRING
R. B. BOWER
Proprietor
Shoes repaired while you wait
Phone Main 6815 216 Union St., Seattle

Correct Apparel for Women

The Artistic
in Dress

The "Carman" Label Adds
Distinction and Insures
Value

CARMAN

Second Avenue at Spring Street
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

TACOMA
Scandinavian American
Bank Bldg.,
11th & Pacific Ave.
Main 1157

James & Merrihew
Eitel Bldg.
2nd & Pike Sts.
Seattle
Main 1644

Leading Portrait Photographers

RELIABLE
Transfer and Storage Co.

Household Goods and Baggage
Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626-1819
SEATTLE

HARDY & COMPANY

DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE
Dependable Merchandise

GRADY

Photographs
of Quality

RIALTO SHOP NO. 213
1015 Second Ave. SEATTLE

SEATTLE, WASH.
Phone Elliott 228

KRISTOFERSON'S
PERFECTLY
PASTEURIZED
MILK

SEATTLE, WASH.
Phone Elliott 228

SEATTLE, WASH.
Phone Elliott 228

THE SEATTLE
NATIONAL BANK
Resources \$30,000,000

Competent Bankers are something vastly
more than custodians of cash, currency and
collateral. They are also close students of
business economics and frequently their ad-
vice is decidedly more valuable than any
financial backing that may be required.

THE SEATTLE
NATIONAL BANK

Resources \$30,000,000

Boston Market Company

Seattle's Strictly Sanitary Pike Street Market

Best Selected

MEATS FISH
Fresh and Smoked Fresh Salted and Smoked
JOHN HAMAN GEO. PALMER
Elliott 406 Main 5406
116 118 Pike Street SEATTLE

The Taylor Book Co.

General Agents
Webster's New International
Dictionary
and the
New International Encyclopedia
Agents Wanted
Arcade Building, Seattle, Wash.

New Autumn Styles in Millinery,
Coats, Suits, Dresses and
accessories.

Everett Dept. Store

EVERETT, WASH.

NATIONAL BANK
OF COMMERCE
SEATTLE

BACKED by resources of
more than \$25,000,000
and the experience gained
through 30 years of service,
we seek the opportunity of
serving YOU. Meet our
officers.

Groceries
Clean, Sanitary Grocery
Stores:

5th Pike Street
Pike Place Public Market
Westlake Public Market
Corner Public Market
South End Public Market
800 Union Street
600-14th Ave. N. E.
1006-45th St. N.
Green Lake Public Mkt.
5415 Ballard Avenue
5001 14th Ave. N. W.

710-712 Blumert St.
7217 Greenwood Ave.
23rd & East Union
1012 K. W. & Barton St.
233 Broadway North
7th W. & W. McGraw
400-14th N. E.
201 Blaine Street
2634 Alki Avenue
291 Eastlake Avenue
1120 Pike St.
1801 Yeager Way

Main Office and Warehouse
Main 210
Third Ave. South-Seattle

Schneider Galleries
Handicraft Picture Frames

No other kind gives your picture the
individual setting, designed and made
in our work shop. 509 Union St.,
Seattle.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PROSPERITY OF THE INDUSTRIES

Advances of Securities Not Listed on Exchanges Reflect Improvement That Has Taken Place in New England Business

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It has not been long since considerable discussion was indulged in as to the unfavorable position of various New England industries. It is gratifying to know that during the present year great prosperity has been enjoyed by many industrial institutions. The railroads and some of the public utilities are not yet out of the woods, but this situation is characteristic of the railroads and public utilities in almost every part of the United States.

Price advances on the stock exchanges of the various industrial stocks reflect the prosperity of the companies, but there are many issues not listed on any exchange. A table follows showing the rise in the shares of some of the representative industrial stocks of New England whose securities are not traded in on the stock exchanges.

First sale	Recent	Adv.
Arlington Mills	108 1/4	40%
Brown-Hartford	80 1/2	18
Central Amherst Sugar	160 1/2	11%
Twilight Mfg.	190 1/2	26%
Draper Corp.	119 1/2	14%
Edwards Mfg.	87 1/2	23%
Farmer-Alpaca	165 1/2	30%
Gillette Safety Razor	107 1/2	9%
Great Falls Mfg.	183 1/2	17%
Hamilton Mfg.	109 1/2	31%
Lowell Bleachery	133 1/2	27%
Mass Cotton Mfg.	120 1/2	28%
Merrimack Mfg.	70 1/2	37%
Norwich Cotton	163 1/2	51%
Nashua Mfg.	240 1/2	60%
Pacific Mills	180 1/2	34%
Plymouth Cordage	211 1/2	19%
Salem Mfg.	206 1/2	23%
Salem Falls Mfg.	78 1/2	47%
Sullivan Machinery	137 1/2	20%
Trem & Suffolk Mills	160 1/2	10%
U S Envelope	200 1/2	45%

CONSOLIDATED GAS BOND CONVERSION

NEW YORK, New York.—The conversion privilege on the five-year 6 per cent debenture bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company expires on November 1. Under the indenture the bonds are convertible into stock at par on any interest date prior to maturity. As the bonds mature February 1, November 1, therefore, is the last date on which the exchange can be made.

Only a very small percentage of the bonds have been converted into stock. Originally there were \$25,000,000 of the bonds outstanding, and on December 31 \$24,410,272 were out. There has been but a slight reduction from this amount by conversion.

From present indications the company will have to fund practically the entire issue when it matures next February. This matter has not come up for consideration, according to officials.

The bonds were sold to reimburse the company in part for money paid in acquiring \$15,800,000 capital stock of the New York Edison Company at par, and \$9,500,000 stock and \$5,000,000 first mortgage 50-year 5 1/2 per cent bonds of the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company.

ANOTHER BREAK IN SECURITIES PRICES

Another violent break in securities took place Saturday on the New York stock exchange. Losses were general, and extended all the way from 3 to 11 points for many active issues. That it was a continuation of the reaction which started Thursday was evident, the rally on Friday having been only a temporary halt in the decline. At the close Credit Steel was off 11, American Locomotive 4 1/2, American International 3 1/2, American Woolen 4, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 4, Chandler 6, Central Leather 3 1/2, Corn Products 3 1/2, General Motors 4, Mexican Petroleum 10, Pan American 6 1/2, Pierce Arrow 3 1/2, Republic Steel 7, Stromberg 3 1/2, Studebaker 4 1/2, Texas Company 5, Texas & Pacific 3 1/2, U. S. Rubber 3 1/2, U. S. Steel 3 1/2.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
Jan.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
Feb.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
Mar.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
Apr.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
May	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
June	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
July	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55

Spots 37.00, down 20 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55
Jan.	35.60	35.75	35.50	35.55

GENERAL MOTORS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The directors of the General Motors Company are understood to be seriously considering the advisability of a further readjustment of capitalization, which would involve the issuance of 10 shares of new common stock for every share of the present common stock. Such action, which may be consummated in 30 days, would bring outstanding common share capitalization of the company up to 14,764,000 shares.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
Am Car & Pdry	131 1/2	134 1/2	131 1/2
Am Int Corp.	122 1/2	122 1/2	119 1/2
Am Loco	108 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelters	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Am Sugar	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
Am T & T	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	139 1/2	139 1/2	135 1/2
Anacosta	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2
Atchafalaya	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
A. O. & W. I.	180 1/2	180 1/2	176 1/2
Am Ship	45 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2
Balt & Ohio	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Laid Loco	147 1/2	147 1/2	141 1/2
Beth Steel B	161 1/2	161 1/2	157 1/2
Can Pac	151 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2
Cent Leather	102 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2
Chandler	134 1/2	134 1/2	128 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
Kennecott	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Prods	94 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2
Cruicell Steel	248 1/2	249 1/2	240 1/2
Cuba Cane	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Endicott John	137 1/2	137 1/2	133 1/2
Pack Pacific	32 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Electric	169 1/2	170 1/2	167 1/2
Gen Motors	331 1/2	332 1/2	325 1/2
Goodrich	89 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2
Inspiration	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2
Kennecott	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Marine	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Marine Pfd	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Max Motor	53 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2
Mex Pet	248 1/2	252 1/2	243 1/2
Mo Pacific	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2
N. Y. Central	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Atlantic	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
Pan Am Pet	132 1/2	132 1/2	127 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Pier-Arrow	92 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2
Sinclair	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
St. Paul	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
Studebaker	138 1/2	138 1/2	132 1/2
Texas Co	308 1/2	308 1/2	303 1/2
Trans & Pac	57 1/2	57 1/2	51 1/2
Trans Oil	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Union	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
Union Rubber	126 1/2	126 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Smelting	75 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2
U. S. Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2
Wills-Over	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS			
	Open	High	Low
Lib 3 1/2	100.70	100.70	100.70
Lib 4 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 5 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 6 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 7 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 8 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 9 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 10 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 11 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 12 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 13 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 14 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 15 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 16 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 17 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 18 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 19 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 20 1/2	95.20	95.20	95.20

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices			
	Open	High	Low
Am Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2
A. A. Ch. com	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Am Wool com	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2
Am Zinc	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
Arizona Com	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2
Booth Fish	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2
Boston Elev	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Boston & Me	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
Butte & Sup	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Cal & Hecla	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
Copper Range	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2
Davis-Daly	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
East Base	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2
East Mass	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Fairbanks	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
Granby	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Gorton-Pew	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
Gray & Davis	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2
Green-Croft	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
I. Creek com	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Isle Royale	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
Lake Copper	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Mass Gas	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2
May-Old Colony	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Mullins Bond	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
North Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Old Dominion	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
Oreocela	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2
Parish & Blinn	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2
Pan Am	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Root & Vandev	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Stewart	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Swift & Co	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2
United Fruit	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2
United Shoe	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Smelting	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2

NEW YORK CUBS

Stocks—Bids Asked			
	Bid	Asked	
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	10 1/2	
Allied Packers	61 1/2	63 1/2	
Amer Safety Razor	17 1/2	18 1/2	
Boston & Mont	73 1/2	75 1/2	
Calendia	49 1/2	51 1/2	
Corn Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Cosden & Co	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Emerson	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Glencoe	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Goldfields Cons	19 1/2	22 1/2	
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Hayden Chem	9 1/2	9 1/2	
Houston Oil	14 1/2	15 1/2	
Howe Sound	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Ind Packing	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Jumbo	9 1/2	11 1/2	
Low Inc	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Loft Inc	25 1/2	25 1/2	
Midwest Refining	16 1/2	17 1/2	
N. Y. Shipping	58 1/2	60 1/2	
Otis Steel	39 1/2	39 1/2	
Oreocela	58 1/2	58 1/2	
Panhandle	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Peerless	47 1/2	47 1/2	
Queen Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Salt Creek	51 1/2	52 1/2	
Shell Transport	80 1/2	81 1/2	
Silver King	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Summit Petrol	43 1/2	44 1/2	
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	19 1/2	
United Picture	23 1/2	24 1/2	
United States Ste	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Vanadium Steel	57 1/2	58 1/2	
White Oil	35 1/2	35 1/2	

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—For the quarter ended September 30, the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report net aggregate sales of gas and electricity as \$459,724, compared with \$418,974 for the corresponding quarter in 1918, an increase of \$40,750. The net available for dividends, depreciation and reserve is \$95,356, compared with \$66,584 last year, an increase of \$28,772.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Census Bureau in a report issued on Saturday places the amount of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop of 1919 prior to October 18 at 4,879,483 running bales, excluding linters, compared with 6,111,351 bales in the corresponding time in 1918 and 5,573,606 bales in 1917.

LUXURIES FIGURE IN TRADE DEMANDS

NEW YORK, New York.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: Two apparently diverse views of the trade and industrial situation present themselves according as the immediate situation or the more distant future is regarded. Current buying is active, indeed was never more so in many lines, and the only complaint is the inadequacy of materials or of the finished products to supply the demand.

The buying of wearing apparel, much of it a high grade, is excellent, and luxuries, jewelry, automobiles, and kindred articles apparently never sold better. If any hesitation is visible it is in some lines of goods in which price weakness is predicted.

Prices as a whole, however, are steady, and official and other price comparisons, while reflecting a fair lowering of food price levels at wholesale since August 1, point to only a slight net reduction in the entire list, with retail prices slow to follow wholesale quotations downward.

Manufacturing, though crippled by strikes or labor inefficiency, ranges from fair to active with a majority of reports indicating that efforts are being made to fill piled-up orders.

The above refers to what might be termed the present demand.

It is generally understood that as soon as the coal wage situation clarifies, a very large 1920 buying movement will set in.

The October production will be the largest in over a year. The 28 active stocks are operating to capacity and there are no labor troubles.

The steel mills of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and the American Steel & Wire Company are operating on full turn in all departments with a double turn in some departments, the equivalent of more than 100 per cent normal capacity.

General expectation in Alabama is that even if the coal strike takes place, this State will escape lighter than the others. Less than half the 27,000 miners are organized and very few mines are unionized. All the largest operators have been on an open-shop basis since 1907 and are on that basis under the government agreement.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, October 25.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—E. A. Belger and J. McCallum of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—H. A. Bollman of Seligman & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—G. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Shoe Co., 181 Essex St.

Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmal of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Cienfuegos, Cuba.—Danato Sellen; United States.

Denver, Colo.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson; United States.

Havana, Cuba.—Ramón Balsera; United States.

Havana, Cuba.—V. Perez; United States.

Havana, Cuba.—Vicente Pizarro; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.

Lancaster, Pa.—Harry Cohen; Essex.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Touraine.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Co.; Lenox.

New York City.—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

Petersburg, Va.—W. A. Ruffin of Augustus Wright Shoe Co.; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Barnett; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Krieger; United States.

Ponce, P. R.—J. Colon; United States.

Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; United States.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin and R. T. Hancock of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. Mathes; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio.—C. M. Dederick and George Mallach of Simmons B. & S. Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio.—P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.

LEATHER BUYERS

Hanover Mills, Preston, Eng.—Charles W. Berry of John Berry & Sons; Copley.

Leicester, England.—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; Touraine.

Leicester, England.—John Raven of J. Raven & Co.; Touraine.

Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plueman & McQueen; Touraine.

Olive Mills, Bacup, Eng.—C. W. Berry of Rawtenstall Shoe Co.; Copley.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 168 Essex Street, Boston.

PACKARD MOTOR COMPANY

VALUATION OF THE
BOSTON & MAINEAppraisal Made Under Act of
United States Congress of
1913 Gives a Total Above
Property Investment Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The
New Hampshire Public Service Com-
mission will report to Gov. John H.
Bartlett that it has no protest to make
against the valuation of the physical
property of the Boston & Maine Rail-
road situated in New Hampshire as
submitted by the federal authorities.
This valuation places a higher ap-
praisal on the property than the en-
tire capitalization.

The appraisal was made under au-
thority of an act of Congress of 1913
and shows the condition of the road
as of June 30, 1914. The New Hamp-
shire commission has checked up on
the appraisal of the federal Interstate
Commerce Commission department of
valuation and indorses as substan-
tially correct.

A representative of The Christian
Science Monitor examined the records
in the office of the New Hampshire
Public Service Commission and found
the valuation as reported for the Bos-
ton & Maine and several leased lines
to be as follows:

Railroad	Reproduction Cost	Rep. Cost less Dep.
Company	June 30, '14	June 30, '14
Boston & Maine	\$111,125,065	\$89,248,400
Concord & Montreal	2,257,534	2,178,379
Concord & Portland	23,596,202	18,322,484
Concord & Portsmouth	1,778,154	1,439,507
Concord & River	32,410,189	10,425,543
Fitchburg	85,963,127	44,349,667
Franklin & Tilton	322,089	248,845
Manchester & Lowell	2,121,828	1,859,269
Nashua & Acton	760,659	644,568
Nashua & Lowell	2,292,346	1,781,973
New Boston	127,229	85,216
Northern	5,456,985	4,242,132
Pennsylvania V'y	743,939	581,681
Peterborough	889,432	499,608
Peterborough & Hillsboro	367,997	253,262
Sullivan Co.	1,945,898	1,644,709
Suncook Valley	430,892	330,568
Wilton	533,650	400,813

*Totals \$222,626,002 \$178,555,730
The property investment, returns as of
June 30, 1914, is given as \$178,506,368.

*In these amounts from the report
of the Bureau of Valuation is included
the property used for the purpose of
a common carrier only.

From this table it will appear that
the reproduction cost was \$222,626,002,
and the property investment returns
amounted to \$178,506,368, a difference
of \$44,119,634, that the Interstate Com-
merce Commission's valuation showed
the value of the property without de-
preciation, or over \$46,000,000 more
than the railroad companies reported
as their investment. Further the
table shows a reproduction cost less
depreciation of \$178,555,730, and this
depreciated value amounts to \$249,8-
343 more than the property investment
returns of the railroads.

The New Hampshire Legislature of
1917 passed what was known as the
Reorganization Bill. This bill was
amended by the Legislature of 1919.
This bill, as amended, allows the Bos-
ton & Maine Railroad and its subsidi-
ary lines to reorganize and unite
under one system. This bill, subject
to the approval of the Public Service
Commission of New Hampshire, al-
lows common and preferred stock to
be the amount of \$81,472,800 and a funded
debt of \$103,167,060, making a total of
\$184,639,860. The Interstate Commerce
Commission's valuation of the prop-
erty of these railroads, using a repro-
duction cost as of June 30, 1914, less
depreciation, amounts to \$191,341,426,
or \$6,701,566 more than the proposed
capital account of the reorganized
Boston & Maine system.

COLLEGE ROOSEVELT
CLUBS ARE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At exer-
cises which were held on the public
library plaza Saturday in memory of
Theodore Roosevelt, the Roosevelt
Memorial flag, which had journeyed
across the State, was brought by mem-
bers of the Junior naval reserve and
Boy Scouts to Col. William Boyce
Thompson, chairman of the Roosevelt
Memorial Association, and raised to
the top of the flagpole. The fifteenth
Negro regiment band sounded "To the
Colors" and then played "How Firm a
Foundation," the former President's
favorite hymn. Speeches were made
on his ideals of Americanism, and it
was said the Roosevelt Memorial As-
sociation has proposed that univer-
sities and colleges all over the country
should follow the example of New
York University, which has estab-
lished a Roosevelt club, dedicated to
the promotion of Americanism.

The women's executive committee of
the Republican State Committee has
planned a celebration on Roosevelt
Day.

LARGE SCHOOL FUND
IS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The move-
ment to have the \$4,000,000 State
School Fund Act referred to the people
under the initiative and referendum
amendment to the Massachusetts Con-
stitution having failed, arrangements
are being made that the Massachusetts
State Board of Education for the in-
itial distribution to cities and towns
of the amounts to which they are
entitled.

This act, which provides that the
amount mentioned shall be taken from
the proceeds of the state income tax
and used for the purpose of equalizing
educational opportunities in all the
cities and towns in the State, as well
as for establishing a minimum salary

of \$650 for elementary school teachers,
has just become effective.

During its passage through the
Legislature it was fought by certain
interests, which ultimately began the
circulation of petitions under the
initiative and referendum amendment
for the purpose of having it referred
to the people, in the hope that they
might be rejected. Blanks for such
petitions were obtained from the Sec-
retary of State many weeks ago, but
the time for filing them expired on
Wednesday night, when only 1200 of
the required 15,000 signatures had
been presented to the secretary of the
Commonwealth.

The state board has begun sending
out to the cities and towns requests
for information as to their expendi-
tures for school purposes, the number
of public school pupils, etc., as it is
upon this information that the state
board will determine the amount to
which each city and town is entitled
in the school fund distribution.

MILITARY COMMITTEE
REPORT AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The
report of the committee on military
science and tactics to the Board of
Overseers of Harvard University

recommends that Harvard increase its
system of military training and the
number of courses it offers in military
subjects, that it construct an armory
and drill hall, and that it use its
efforts to promote universal military
service throughout the United States.
Resumption of military training at
Harvard, compulsory physical train-
ing there, and granting of war de-
grees, it is said, were steps taken on
recommendation of this committee.

The full set of recommendations
now made by the committee is as fol-
lows: That in addition to the artillery
course already arranged, infantry and
naval courses of instruction be given;
that a broad course in military his-
tory and policy by an experienced of-
ficer of acknowledged preeminence be
established; that as soon as funds can
be found available a drill hall and
armory in connection with a gymna-
sium be established on Soldiers Field;
that a special committee of the board
be appointed to confer with the special
committee appointed by the (Harvard)
Corporation and with such Harvard
graduates and organizations as may
take the subject under consideration
with respect to the prompt establish-
ment of an adequate memorial to the
Harvard men who have died in the
war; that the university further, by
its example and inspiration, the es-
tablishment of a system of universal
service throughout the Nation.

TWO MEN CONVICTED
OF CRIMINAL ANARCHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Su-
preme Court in an extraordinary term
has convicted Gust Alonen and Carl
Plavio of criminal anarchy, the in-
dictment against them charging that
they published an article in a maga-
zine printed in the Finnish language,
advocating the overthrow of the gov-
ernment.

Evidence gathered against other an-
archists will be presented to the grand
jury soon, it was said, and the investi-
gation of the legislative committee
into radical activities in the city will
be continued.

Alonen and Plavio were convicted
under a state criminal anarchy statute
enacted by the Legislature following
the assassination of President McKin-
ley, which provides a penalty of 10
years imprisonment.

A. E. Stevenson of counsel for the
Lusk legislative committee said that
evidence gathered showed that many
members of the I. W. W. were enrolled
in the American Federation of Labor
under assumed names.

COLD STORAGE ACT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—The special
session of the Maine Legislature,
which is to open next month, will be
called upon to give consideration to a
cold storage measure which will pro-
vide for the licensing of these ware-
houses by the commissioner of agri-
culture. Under the provisions of the
bill articles of food must bear the date
of entrance and no person, firm or
corporation will be permitted to keep
any article of food in cold storage,
either within or without the State, for
a longer aggregate period than 12
months, except with the permission of
the commissioner of agriculture, who
may grant extensions amounting in the
aggregate to not more than 120 days.

RECENT BIG BREAK
IN PRICE OF HOGSRetail Butchers Said to Have
Reaped a Harvest, and Public
to Have Profited but Little—
Part Played by the Packers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—W. J. Car-
michael, secretary of the National
Swine Growers Association, discuss-
ing hog prices with a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor,
called attention to the break in
hog prices last Wednesday as the
greatest that had ever occurred in the
American market, a decline at the
close of the day of \$1.25 a hundred-
weight, as compared with the previous
day's prevailing price.

Mr. Carmichael said the public was
not getting the benefit of the fall in
hog prices over the past several
months. He said that the retail
butchers had been reaping a harvest
in failing to decrease prices with the
wholesale market, or in doing so
slowly. When prices went up, he re-
marked, the retailer did not fail to
take immediate note of it.

"The break in the hog market was
largely caused by manipulation by the
packers," said the secretary of the
National Swine Growers Association.
"That appears to be perfectly plain.
It shows better than anything else
lately what a control the packers have
over the market. Ordinarily the pack-
ers pay at this season a higher price
for hogs than in July or August. This
year the situation has been reversed.
The high prices for hogs came in July
and August, while since that period
prices have made the greatest drop
in the history of the hog market. The
packers helped to bring this about
through manipulation, undoubtedly
caused in part by agitation against
the high cost of living and by the
movement for packer legislation. The
packers are not wholly responsible
for the drop, but they helped to bring
it on in regard for public sentiment,
as well as for other causes.

"Beyond any doubt the packers have
been disappointed in the European
market, which left them with stocks
on hand that they expected to dispose
of at high prices. The failure to dis-
pose of that product has made them
a little afraid to continue to pay high
prices for hogs, particularly in view
of curtailed home consumption caused
by high prices. This is among the
causes of the tendency of the market.

"The object of the packers in break-
ing the market is to get hogs down
cheap so they can fill their cellars in
the approaching season of storage.
When they get all the meat they need
laid away, they would doubtless rather
have hog prices advance. They will
be enabled then to dispose of their
stocks in storage, put away when hogs
were low, on the basis of a small
number of hogs selling at a high
price. That is what they did last
summer and what they have been
doing right along.

"As far as I can gather, the market
broke a little faster, however, than
the packers were looking for. There
is great danger in the situation that
the farmer will be discouraged by a
drop in prices to below cost of pro-
duction and will cut down his pro-
duction next year. In that case we
will have a shortage and a certainty
of high priced hogs in 1920.

"The packers," concluded Mr. Car-
michael, "have made tremendous
profits on hogs. You will notice that
they seldom if ever speak of their hog
profits. They give charts showing
their profits on beef but few on pork.
The fact is that in many cases the
hog is carrying the packers' beef busi-
ness."

PULP MILLS TAKING
MAINE SPRUCE LOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ORONO, Maine.—Because the paper
mills can get such a good price for
paper, the pulp mills can afford to pay
higher prices for spruce logs than the
saw mills can afford. Years ago the
saw mills of Maine could buy the best
spruce logs at \$3 and \$9 per thousand
and the demand was not so great, but
that a liberal scale was allowed. To-
day, with a more careful survey and
little chance of its overrunning the
figures, logs of equal quality will bring
\$35 to \$40 per thousand, and, while
the price of lumber has advanced

tremendously, the price for the fin-
ished product has not increased at
the rate of the cost of the logs.

In the old days logs were plenty and
almost any man who owned a mill
could get all that he wanted on credit.
Today it takes cash to get logs and
there is no waiting until the lumber is
marketed before making payments.
Fifty years ago the rivers of Maine
were lined with saw mills and ship-
yards, but most of these have disap-
peared.

LINE TO BLACK SEA PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The an-
nouncement is made that a new steam-
ship line from Boston to Black Sea
ports will begin operations with a
first sailing from Boston on November
15. Service between Boston and Aus-
tralia is also planned, and the first
vessel is said to be on the way. Two
new routes have been opened to South
America, and one of these will extend
its service later to California. A Bos-
ton-San Francisco service by another
line is also contemplated, it is asserted.

ANSELL CHARGES
RECEIVE DENIAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Charges of Samuel T. Ansell, for-
mer acting judge advocate-general,
that the committee of the American
Bar Association, which considered the
present court-martial system, had been
"packed" by the War Department, were
denied before the Senate Military Af-
fairs Committee, by Maj.-Gen. Enoch
H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of
the army.

General Crowder presented a copy
of a letter sent by S. S. Gregory, chair-
man of the committee, to George T.
Page, president of the association, in
which Mr. Gregory said the committee
"did the best it could to conduct a
fair and, so far as the time admitted,
a thorough inquiry."

BAKERS TO DISCUSS COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Means of
cutting living costs will be considered
at the convention of the New England

bakers, to be held on Tuesday and
Wednesday at the Hotel Brunswick
in this city. Free discussion and
comment from the floor will be en-
couraged as a means of solving the
problem. The convention will bring
here about 1000 bakers and restaurant
proprietors.

SUBSTITUTE DECLINED
BY SALOON KEEPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It is be-
lieved that saloon keepers of this city
are giving up their fight against war-
time prohibition and that 3500 saloons
will close tomorrow unless President
Wilson should veto the Volstead En-
forcement Bill. They say that they
will not handle the one-half of 1 per
cent alcohol cereal substitute for beer,
now being manufactured in the brew-
eries. They are still hoping, however,
so it is said, that organized labor,
which invented the slogan, "No beer,
no work," will endeavor to force the
reopening of the saloons.

OPPOSITION SHOWN
TO COMPTROLLER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—By a vote of 9 to 7, the Senate Bank-
ing Committee on Saturday recom-
mended rejection of the nomination of
John Skelton Williams to be Comptrol-
ler of the Currency.

Republican members of the com-
mittee voted solidly against confirma-
tion, and Democrats for it. The nomi-
nation will be reported out immedi-
ately, and in view of the strict party
division which Democratic leaders had
hoped to avoid, Republicans said the
Senate would refuse to confirm.

Mr. Williams' nomination has been
in controversy for nearly a year, hav-
ing failed of confirmation during the
last Congress.

Extensive hearings were held by the
committee on charges against Mr.
Williams of persecution of the Riggs
National Bank of this city, and im-
proper official conduct in connection
with the Union Savings Bank of Wash-
ington and a bank at Uniontown,
Pennsylvania.

\$250,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Ten-Year 5½% Convertible Gold Bonds due August 1, 1929

and

Three-Year 5½% Convertible Gold Notes due November 1, 1922

Dated November 1, 1919

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

Direct Obligations of the Government

We are advised that the Bonds and Notes are Legal Investments for Savings Banks in California,
Connecticut and Vermont.

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.,
without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100, \$500 and \$1000 REGISTERABLE AS TO PRINCIPAL
COUPON NOTES IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100, \$500 AND \$1000

The relative amounts of Ten-Year Bonds and Three-Year Notes—the aggregate not exceeding \$250,000,000 in prin-
cipal amount—are to be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co. at the time of the closing of the subscription books.

These securities are to be convertible, at the option of the holder, at 100 and interest, into National War 5% Bonds,
Fourth Series, at 100 and interest, Sterling exchange being computed for the purpose of conversion at the fixed rate of \$4.30 to
the pound. Such National War Bonds are payable in Sterling at maturity, February 1, 1929, at 105%, and are more fully
described below. Conversion of the Ten-Year Bonds may be made at any time prior to February 1, 1929. Conversion of Three-
Year Notes may be made at any time prior to November 1, 1922, notice to be given prior to September 1, 1922, of conversions
to be made on or after that date.

Upon such conversion the converting bondholder or noteholder will be entitled to receive £232 12s. 0d. principal amount
of such National War Bonds for each \$1,000 principal amount of Ten-Year Bonds or Three-Year Notes surrendered. De-
tails of conversion arrangements and provision for handling fractions will be announced by J. P. Morgan & Co. in behalf of the
British Treasury within the next few days, and will be kept on file at their office.

The National War 5% Bonds (Fourth Series) are payable in Sterling at 105% on February 1, 1929, at the office of the
Bank of England, London. They are now actively traded in on the London Stock Exchange, and are quoted approximately
at 98½ bid, offered at 98½, at which price they yield, if held to maturity, about 5.70%. The following table shows the
amounts which a holder of Bonds or Notes of this issue would realize in dollars, assuming that such National War 5% Bonds
were sold in the London market at 100, or were paid at maturity at 105, and the proceeds converted into dollars at varying
rates of exchange:

Rate of Exchange	Amount Realized for each \$100 of Bonds or Notes	
	Based on Sale of National War Bonds at 100	Based upon Maturity Value of 105
4.30	\$100.	\$105.
4.40	102.34	107.46
4.50	104.67	109.90
4.60	106.99	112.34
4.70	109.32	114.79
4.80	111.64	117.22
4.8665 (parity)	113.19	118.85

We quote as follows from the published prospectus descriptive of the National War 5% Bonds (Fourth Series),
payable February 1, 1929, at 105%:

"Bonds of this issue, and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British
taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial owner-
ship of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE OBLIGATIONS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

Ten-Year Bonds at 96¼ and interest, yielding over 6%.

Three-Year Notes at 98 and interest, yielding about 6¼%.

Subscription books are now open at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and will be closed in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY
EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York Funds to their order,
and the date of payment (on or about November 1, 1919) will be stated in the notices of allotment.

Temporary obligations of the Government, or Trust Receipts of J. P. Morgan & Co., will be delivered pending the
engraving of the definitive obligations.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

W.M. A. READ & CO.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.HARRIS, FORBES & CO., Inc.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.
HALSEY, STUART & CO.LAZARD FRERES
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.

WHITE, WELD & CO.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Chicago

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Chicago
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston
FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN ST. LOUIS

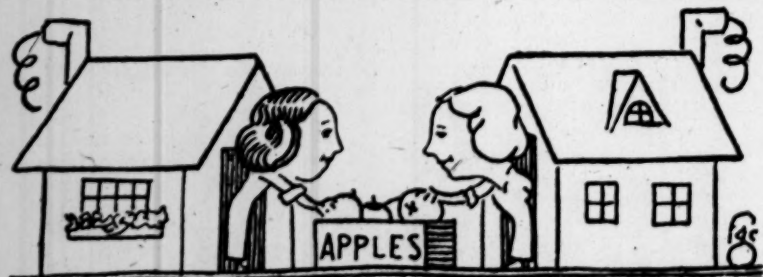
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cleveland
FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK, Detroit

THE ANGLO & LONDON-PARIS NATIONAL BANK, San Francisco

WHITNEY-CENTRAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, New Orleans

New York, October 23, 1919



WHAT'S A BOX OF APPLES
between friends? Maybe you
would prefer to share one
with a neighbor, but—buy
them by the box.

Oregon, Washington, or Idaho on the label insures
your getting the fine quality fruit from the world's
famous apple orchards.

Jonathans now plentiful.
"Delight in every bite"

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How Robin Learned to Keep Still

It was Robin's first year at public school, where he had looked forward so eagerly to entering the primary class in the fall, as his older brothers and sisters had done before him. For a week or so his pleasure in the new round of work and play was spontaneous and genuine; but, gradually, it became evident to the family that Robin was less happy over his daily occupation than he had anticipated, that he did not enjoy going to school. Not that he mentioned anything of the sort, only he was an increasingly quiet, half-strange little Robin, who had formerly been so eager about everything.

No one knew just why his enthusiasm had waned so suddenly. Nora and Ned were busier and more talkative than ever over their fifth and seventh grade studies, and no one had taken time to understand the little first grader's small problem.

"I don't believe Robin likes school so well as he expected," said Ned one noon. "What is it, youngster? Aren't the other kids good to you, or are the words in the reading lesson too hard all at once? Speak up!"

"I know," said little sister, who was in the third grade, with two years of school to her credit thus far. "Brother doesn't like to keep still—that's why. The other children say he just doesn't keep quiet, not long, anyway. Sometimes he gets out of his seat even. Once, they said, he jumped right up and ran to the window when Mr. Lane was going by. I was so 'shamed when the children said that Miss Long had to speak to him then."

Every one looked at Robin, whose cheeks were flushed and warm. "But I wasn't naughty, Mother," he spoke up. "It is so long to sit still. Mr. Lane was going by, and he brought his red calf back from the country, and I did want to see it. At home I can run to the window always. Miss Long didn't scold me, but—" Robin's head slipped lower and his voice faltered. "I don't believe I like to go to school any more. Just sit so still and still. Don't want to go to school any more," he finished, tearfully.

Big Uncle Jack spoke up, from across the table: "Listen, youngster! Tomorrow's Saturday. Let's go to the park in the afternoon. We can ride on the swan boats, and feed the squirrels, and sit under the trees—or run about, if you prefer," he added hastily.

"Are we invited, too, Uncle Jack?" chorused the others.

"Not this time," was the smiling response. "This is a class for advanced pupils only. Your turn will come later on."

Came Saturday afternoon at last, and a third ride on the swan boats was just at an end. "Let's sit down under the trees," said Uncle Jack, "and see if these little fellows are hungry." He pointed to a pert gray squirrel, frisking along after them.

"Here's a good shady place," cried Robin, and they sat down on the velvet turf. Out came two paper bags from a coat pocket. "Oh, peanuts for the squirrels! May I feed one?"

"Well both try it," was the reply. "Here come the pigeons, too." With a flutter of soft wings, down swooped a number of pigeons, ever so much nearer the visitors than Sir Squirrel, who hesitated modestly on the edge of the group. Up ran another squirrel, with a scolding chatter, and the noisy English sparrows dived into the assembly.

"They're all hungry," said Robin, as Uncle Jack began to toss out his handful of shelled nuts slowly and quietly, one or two at a time. There was a rush for the first morsel, and a big brown-winged pigeon captured it almost instantly. The others seemed surprised at missing it, and scrambled greedily for the next bits.

"Here's one for Squirrel," said Uncle Jack, tossing a kernel farther, close to the Gray, who clutched it between his funny forepaws and sat up daintily to nibble it. "Now for the other squirrel." A plump kernel fell squarely in front of Number Two, who bolted it hastily.

Robin could not contain his ecstasy at the sight. "Aren't they just dear?" he cried, stretching his arms to the small guests. There was a great flutter, a gray streak across the grass, and the guests retreated in a wild scramble. Their small host looked amazed. "Never mind, Robin; they'll come back for more nuts, and then I'll show you something pretty, if you can keep very still for a bit. You shall the peanuts, so; don't make any quick motions, and just watch."

Robin watched, hardly breathing this time. It was several minutes before the luncheon throng forgot its scare, but presently even the squirrels were nibbling merrily. Uncle Jack put a half nut on his outstretched palm and waited. The pigeons walked round and round, eyeing the morsel but hesitating modestly. It was Brown Wings that finally captured it nervously, but in his haste he dropped it and another pigeon ate it. Presently several more were feeding from Uncle Jack's hand. Then, with a gentle shoo, he sent them away, and devoted himself to the two squirrels. After ten minutes of quiet, patient coaxing, —sure enough, both squirrels had taken a peanut from the big generous hand outstretched to them.

"Oh-h!" breathed Robin softly. "Do you suppose I could do that?"

"If you can be quiet enough and patient," was the reply. "I've been here before, you know. It was nearly a week before I succeeded. Want to try?"

Robin's first endeavors at dispensing cafeteria hospitality were vain. Even the pigeons only walked back and forth before the waiting feast. They knew it was for them, but the little feast was so close! They could not quite dare to snatch the tempting morsels. "I guess they don't know I'm being nice to them," said Robin

wearily, as he tried again and again. Finally, just as it was time to go home, one tiny blue-gray pigeon succeeded in grabbing a plump nut from the small palm, and its owner went home elated. "Can we come tomorrow, and let me try to feed a squirrel?" he asked, as he skipped homeward.

I cannot tell you how patiently Robin tried until the squirrels would help themselves; but one Saturday afternoon, not so long after, just as Uncle Jack's back was turned, one brave little fellow actually seized a waiting nut for himself.

"Oh, see!" called the child. Then he stood up and cried, "I did it, I did it, I did it!" And, of course, of scampered Sir Squirrel, but with the peanut in his cheek pouch.

"By the way, Robin," said Brother Ned at table several days later, "how are you and school getting on nowadays? Growing used to it yet?"

Robin looked up quickly, with a happy smile. "Oh, I do not mind school any more, now, thank you," he said. "I just play the teacher is a squirrel, and I sit as still as still!"

A Great Adventure

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, a young Scotsman, named James Bruce, was fired with the ambition to explore central Africa and discover the sources of the Nile, then unknown. Neither the desire for fame, money, or military honors incited him, but an eagerness to lift the mystery which still hung over that vast continent. He set himself to learn Arabic and the ancient language of Abyssinia and, during this time, he came under the notice of the English Minister, Pitt, who made him Consul of Algiers. Here was the first step; it was not long before Bruce abandoned it for the second.

Taking some natives with him, he coasted north Africa in a boat, landed at Tunis and made his way to Tripoli. Further than this, however, owing to every kind of difficulty, he could not go, and he was forced to return by boat to Europe. But Bruce was in no way daunted, and three years later he set forth again.

This time he went to Cairo and set sail up the Nile, in a boat with great wide sails. He wanted to find out if it were true, as Herodotus had surmised, that, turning west, the Nile merged into the River Niger and, east, into the rivers Tiger and Euphrates. Past vast stretches of yellow desert, past the huge silent ruins of Thebes, once the chief residence of the Egyptian Pharaohs, past white villages and green plantations, beneath a brilliant sky, they sped upon their journey. But, finally, they had to leave their ship and travel over a plain, uninhabited even by bird or insect, until they came to a little cluster of mud houses on the shores of the Red Sea.

Many were their deprivations and their dangers during the following months, but Bruce never wavered and, at last, by land and sea, he reached the capital of Abyssinia, called Gondar, where he was kindly treated by the King, who was held to be a descendant of Solomon. Bruce was made Master of the Horse in the royal household, which was considered a far higher honor than discovering one of the sources of the Nile. The young Briton, however, did not hold this opinion, and at last he was able to persuade the King to let him depart, by making him ruler over the province where the Blue Nile was supposed to rise.

Thus, in 1772, he again set forth and, after many further adventures amongst the most formidable of which were the fording of a river full of huge crocodiles, interviews with suspicious chieftains, and marching across scorching plains, Bruce found himself at last on the top of the tableland, looking down at a little narrow stream bordered by brilliant, many colored flowers. He was gazing upon the source of the Blue Nile. Not until 20 miles further down, fed by many rivulets, does the stream expand into a river, and so widening out into that great belt of water which feeds Upper and Lower Egypt, empty itself finally in the blue, sparkling waters of the Mediterranean.

Overcome with joy, the young traveler ran down to the river's edge and, filling a coconut with water, drank to the health of George III, King of England. Since that day many a traveler has found his way to the patch of green turf, where Bruce stood nearly a century and a half ago, but it was his indomitable pluck and perseverance which first blazed the trail.

Artist vs. Photographer

Early in the submarine campaign, one of our boats was given a coat of camouflage, and when the vessel sailed from its pier in the North River, New York, the owners sent a photographer two or three piers down the river to photograph the ship as she went by. He took the picture, writes A. Russell Bond, in his "Inventions of the Great War," but when the negative was developed, much to the astonishment, he found that the boat was not all on the plate. In the finder of his camera, he had mistaken a heavy band of black paint for the stern of the ship, quite overlooking the real stern, which was painted a grayish white. The artist had fooled the photographer and at a distance of not more than 200 or 300 yards.

Candles

Our candles are so tall and fine, So slender and so bright, With their creamy, waxy dresses And their fairy crowns of light! I think that it is most adventures To leave them standing there, So bravely watching, as we climb The dreary bedtime stair!

Our candles are so tall and fine, So slender and so bright, With their creamy, waxy dresses And their fairy crowns of light! I think that it is most adventures To leave them standing there, So bravely watching, as we climb The dreary bedtime stair!



When the bonfire had died down and only a few leaves moved slowly upward

Leaves and Bonfires

One thing that Junior particularly liked was a bonfire. Of course, there had not been many autumns in his brief experience, and those there were he promptly forgot about at their end, in his eagerness to enjoy the next season. So, every year, bonfires were a new discovery.

He would hurry away from school, in the cool crisp afternoons, and, munching the apple which he had saved from his luncheon, go scuffling along home through the dry leaves, humming to himself cheerily. All over the sidewalks the leaves were lying in great drifts or else they were flying wildly about in circles as the wind caught them. What fun to be a dancing leaf, thought Junior!

But, best of all was to watch Tim, the gardener, with his bonfires. Sometimes they would be under way when he reached the home surroundings, already sending up their soft blue smoke and occasional flurries of sparks against the gray of the falling twilight. Sometimes Tim would be just raking up the leaves into little piles, waiting to light them until Junior came. Crying out with delight, Junior would watch the leaves catch fire and wake from their sleep or gentle flutterings into sudden and excited action. First, tiny puffs of gray smoke would curl their way out from under the pile; then, especially if there was a breeze, away would go the leaves whirling and blazing into the air. Junior would gasp with sheer marvel at the beauty of the sight.

Then, when the bonfires had died down and only a few leaves moved slowly upward, he would stand, warming his hands while he watched them and wondered if they liked their life. While he knew that, presently, Mother would call him in for supper, he lingered another moment and realized that autumn was the best of all times of the year.

Bobs and the Back Seat

That Bobs seems to have had an instability of affection, so much so that he allowed an automobile to alienate his love for his rightful master, had nothing to do with his adopted master, the owner of the car, giving him away often, in an effort to get rid of him. It was only because Bobs insisted on riding on a seat, the back seat, to be explicit; and, as Bobs' feet were always either muddy or dusty, that back seat was never an inviting place to anyone except Bobs. Living in Miami, Florida, a city where white attire is mostly worn, the effort of the adopted owner to part company with Bobs will be more readily comprehended and condoned.

But, if it hadn't been for all that, no one would have ever known that Bobs possessed a highly developed nautical sense, for a dog, as well as the commonly instinctive homing sense, and he would never have risen to so much more than an object of curiosity as to be almost a personage. Bobs' rightful master was a street

workman, under the captain who rode a wheel. Bobs was content to trot after till one day he chanced to experience the luxury of a spin in the captain's Ford. From that day, he was a changed dog. He forgot the master of his puppy days and attached himself inseparably to the captain and his Ford.

Bobs kept an ever-watchful eye on the car. The instant the captain approached it, in he would hop, over the front door, and over the back of the front seat, to his chosen place. At first the captain was a little tickled, and perhaps a little flattered, too, but he soon discovered that the back seat was a sight, and regretted his good-natured tolerance.

There appeared to be no humane way of separating Bobs from the Ford, and the rightful master was apparently not even a memory in the dog's mind; so the captain began trying to give him away. He succeeded a few times, but the "away" periods in Bobs' life lasted just as long as he was tied up or fastened in by those who had accepted him as a gift. As soon as he was released, back he would come to the captain and the Ford, frisking and wagging his tail, just as if he thought it had all been a mistake of some kind.

The captain didn't know anyone owning a car who wanted a fox terrier; so, when at the city docks, he found a man from Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, who did, he hailed the unexpected opportunity as a piece of good luck. Bobs, protesting, of course, was removed from the back seat of the Ford, carried aboard the steamer plying between Miami and Nassau, and tied, to prevent him from escaping before sailing, and from jumping overboard afterward.

The captain gave the back seat of the Ford a thorough scrubbing, and had enjoyed the relief for nearly a whole week, when one afternoon he drove up to the city hall and was met by Bobs, who rushed out, hopped into the Ford and, with an effusive display of dog joy, took his accustomed place on the back seat.

Supposing that the new owner of the dog had decided to have him as a voyaging companion or a ship's mascot instead of using him as a watch dog at his home in Nassau, the captain rushed his Ford down to the docks to return Bobs, who was alone, of course, to him.

The captain was again surprised. The steamer was not in, but instead a two-masted freighter. He was astonished to learn from the crew that the dog had boarded the ship at Nassau, in true stowaway style, for no one knew he was aboard till the ship was miles out at sea. They said that, when the vessel docked at Miami, the dog leaped off at the first chance and ran away.

The crew didn't need a dog, so the captain gave up then and there, and Bobs assumed his rightful position at the city hall, as one who had traveled and had adventures.

And the back seat of the captain's Ford was again covered with dog tracks.

The Red Maple

For maples it is necessary to go to the lake, about a five minute walk, for these trees do not grow close to the cabin; but the lake is lined with them.

At least, I so discovered, when, returning after an absence of some days this fall, I found its shores ablaze. Some of the trees were almost a cardinal, so dark were they and with no variation of shade; others had vivid yellow tops, with lower branches of flame color; still others that had barely begun to turn had merely a fringe of copper, outlining each green leaf. And there were yet others, mostly larger trees—quite untouched. On the point, two trees stood side by side with every leaf as red as if dipped in a dye pot, and thus they stood for weeks. I liked to think of them as the advance guard, waiting there in all their gorgeous trappings until the last straggler had taken his place in the ranks.

The red maple is a water lover. However, it will thrive on hilly ground if the soil is moist enough. Red in autumn, it is equally red in the springtime when its swelling buds, tiny blossoms and first leaves are all garnet-colored. On this account, it is easily distinguishable. It vies with the forsythias in taking summer by storm, and gives us a foretaste of the splendors in store for us. As a decorative tree, few surpass it, and, therefore, we see it widely used in parks and for street ornamentation. Beautiful in spring and autumn, it is likewise beautiful in summer with its glorious spread of branches and abundant shade.

Though Jack Frost hastens the turning of the leaves and their consequent dropping, this process would go on just the same without his assistance. This is proven in countries which he never visits; but there the brilliant tones are missing, for he alone carries the vivid shades that paint our autumn landscapes. The reason for this dropping we find in a study of the leaf. If we examine one, we see it has a network of tiny channels or canals all over its surface and all leading to a main waterway or stem. With the coming of spring, the upward flow of sap begins, slowly at first, but moving more swiftly as the days grow warmer. Soon it reaches to every canal or waterway of the unfolded leaf; but, as the summer draws to a close and the tree commences to prepare for the winter, the sap is withdrawn, the canals dry up and the leaf, no longer nourished and no longer needed, drops from the tree.

It is thus we find it a mistaken notion that a tree's buds form in the spring; for, if we examine a tree closely at any time during the winter, we shall see the buds there, fully fashioned but small, waiting for the warm days to unfold. And we be-tide the foolish bud if it is deceived, by a sudden unusual burst of warm weather, into thinking that the spring is here. Old Jack Frost is a great lover of tricks and nothing pleases him better than to try to tempt the

tender buds into throwing off their wrappings and venturing forth into the chill air, by pretending to have vanished, only to return a few days later, growing more fiercely than ever. All a bud ever does is to unfold and grow, for inside each bud, completely formed, is the fruit it will produce. Sometimes this may be a single leaf or blossom, but often there will be a whole shoot—leaves, blossom and all. But a tiny microscope is needed to detect them, all folded together and packed in a minute parcel in so de-terious a manner that not even the most expert of Chinese carvers, who fashion the tiny ivory balls one within the other, could hope to imitate it. Maple leaves are plaited like fans in their buds and, when they first emerge, they are crinkly like a garment that has been packed away for a long time; but the sun and air soon take the wrinkles out and leave them as flat as if smoothed by an iron. It is by its buds that we often recognize a red maple in winter, for its buds form directly on the twigs; and in the center of each knotty protuberance is a tiny red point, like a glowing spark.

The maple family, while numerous, is quite distinctive and has certain family traits by which it is easily recognized. Its most characteristic traits are: its leaves, broad and palmately lobed, which means that the lobes radiate from a common point, resembling a hand with fingers spread; and the queer little parachute which it provides for sending off its children when they are ready to branch out for themselves. This parachute is called a "samara" and consists of two tiny receptacles growing on one stalk, side by side, lightly joined at the base. Each contains a tiny seed and each receptacle is fitted with a large wing, so veined that one side of it is heavier than the other. This gives the parachute a rotary motion, so that, instead of falling straight down when it leaves the bough, as do the seeds of many other trees, it spins around and around; and, so spinning, is whirled off, far from its early home. Being water lovers, many red maple seeds are dropped on the rivers and streams and thus get carried far away; or, if they alight on an inland lake or pond, they are carried in a circle until a breath of wind drives them ashore. That is probably why my lake is lined with red maples—the brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of one great family, vying with each other to uphold the family traditions, and making a picture not soon forgotten.

The First Diamond
Diamond mining on the Mazaruni is not unlike gold-dust mining. The diamonds, like the gold, being the heaviest substance in the gravel, naturally settle down to the bottom when a sieve is twisted about so as to make the water move around and around. The centrifugal force sends the heavy material to the bottom. We started in with pick and shovel, writes William J. LaVarre, in his "Up the Mazaruni for Diamonds." Later we built a "Long Tom," which is a wooden trough through which water runs, there being several compartments and cleats. The gravel is put in at the upper end and carried down by the rush of water. The gravel, being lighter, is carried on down and off; the diamonds are mixed in with the tin ore, pulvis and ordinary quartz, all of these being heavy. Finally, the residue, after the gravel is washed out, is put in a sieve and either "jiggered" by hand or by means of wire supports, over a box of water.

The soil was made up of loose gravel and also of conglomerate, not quite solid, yet not loose like gravel, and much muscle with the picks was needed to loosen the stuff. Once our sieves were ready, we could scarcely wait to get busy. Gravel was shoveled into the first sieve and one of the blacks, an expert "jigger," took it up and started the peculiar circular motion.

"Lucky baby," he said. The men who do this work are called "jiggers" and they call the sieves "baby." We watched his every move. Around and around the sieve went. He paused. We stretched our necks to see, but he merely scooped off the lighter top gravel that his circular motion had forced up, then continued.

Over and over he repeated this, for about an hour, continually washing it, the water dripping through the fine mesh of the sieve. Then it was ready. With a final "swish" of the sieve and another washing, with the last handful of gravel brushed off, the contents, just a few handfuls of material, were dumped on a crude table and spread out with a sweep of the hand.

"Here's one!" I picked it out. It would not crush.

"Yes. That's a diamond. About half a carat," said Lewis. I have that tiny glittering pebble now and hope to keep it always—the first diamond from our mine. We found a few more in that lot, none very large, but all of them of value. None are too small, in fact, to be of some value. We find them in various colors, pure white, which is the average sort; brilliant blue white, the most valuable and rare; pink or rose, also quite valuable; and yellow, not so valuable—also a few green and black. Most of the stones we get down there are too small for jewelry and are used in commerce. Drills are made of them and machinery for boring, and for probably a hundred different uses in manufacture.

Three Roosevelt Letters

You have only to glance at a few lines, almost anywhere in the book, to be convinced that the recently published "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children" is a volume that you want to read. If you are interested in travel, you will find many entertaining recitals of expeditions and trips; if you prefer descriptions of nature, you will find them there, as also quaint character sketches. And of animals! Why, the pages are full of interesting things concerning the many pets of the various households of the Roosevelts.

Here are a few of them:
White House, October 13, 1902.
Blessed Kermit:

I am delighted at all the accounts I receive of how you are doing at Groton. You seem to be enjoying yourself and getting on well. I need not tell you to do your best to cultivate ability for concentrating your thought on whatever work you are given to do—you will need it in Latin especially. Who plays opposite you at end? Do you find you can get down well under the ball to tackle the fullback? How are you tackling?

Mother is going to present Gem to Uncle Will. She told him she did not think he was a good dog for the city; and therefore she gives him to Uncle Will to keep in the city. Uncle Will's emotion at such self-denying curiosity almost overcame him. Gem is really a very nice bow-wow, but Mother found that in this case possession was less attractive than pursuit. When she takes him out walking, he carries her along as if she was a Roman chariot. She thinks that Uncle Will or Eda can anchor him. Yesterday she and Ethel held him and got him out of his hair. It was a lovely time for all three.

(To Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward)

White House, October 20, 1902.
At this moment, my small daughter being out, I am acting as nurse to two wee guinea pigs, which she feels would not be safe save in the room with me—if I can prevent it I do not intend to have unwanted suffering inflicted on any creature.

Del Monte, Cal., May 10, 1903.

Blessed Archie:
I think it was very cunning of you and Quentin to write me that letter together. I wish you could have been with me today on Algonquin, for we had a perfectly lovely ride. Dr. Rixey and I were on two very handsome horses, with Mexican saddles and bridles; the reins of very slender leather with silver rings. The road led through pine and cypress forests and along the beach. The surf was beating on the rocks in one place and right between two of the rocks where I really did not see how anything could swim a seal appeared and stood up on his tail half out of the foaming water and flapped his flippers, and was as much at home as anything could be. Beautiful gulls flew close to us all around, and cormorants swam along the breakers or walked along the beach.

I have a number of treasures to divide among you children when I get back. One of the treasures is Bill the Lizard. He is a very live lizard, called a horned frog, very cunning, who lives in a small box. The little badger, Josh, is very well and eats milk and potatoes. We took him out and gave him a run in the sand today. So far he seems as friendly as possible. When he feels hungry he squeals and the colored porters insist that he says "Du-la-ny, Du-la-ny," because Dulany is very good to him and takes care of him.

The Bear and the Accordion
In his book on the grizzly, Mr. Enos A. Mills tells of the bear's fondness for music. In crossing the mountains in northern New Mexico, I was overtaken by a Swede on his way to a lumber camp. He carried a pack, and a part of it was an accordion. We made camp that night near the head of a gulch. Across from us a treeless mountain rose a thousand feet.

After supper the Swede played on his accordion and was soon lost in music. Pausing in my note-making to enjoy his contented expression, I saw an old grizzly watching us from across the mountain. Standing upon a boulder, he was looking over the tops of the spruce trees that thrust up out of the gulch. Through my field glasses he appeared even more lost in wonder at the music than the enthusiastic, emotional player. When the refrain died away, the grizzly climbed down off the boulder, and then, as another piece was begun, at once rose to remount, but instead stood with forepaws against the boulder, listening. By and by he started up the mountain, pausing every few steps to turn and listen. He either stood broadside, his head tilted sideways, or raised himself on tiptoe, fascinated. A loud, lively, clashing close to one piece started him off on a gallop, but as soon as the music stopped the bear paused. He appeared puzzled and fidgeted about while the player sat silent, listening to my description of the bear's movements. A soft and melodious piece was next played. The bear, as the first strain sounded on the evening air, seated himself on his haunches facing us, and thus remained until the piece was finished. Then he climbed higher up the mountain and, on reaching the sky line, walked lingeringly along in the last rays of the sun, looking down on us now and then as though wanting more music.

OTTAWA CONGRESS
ON TOWN PLANNINGAmerican and Canadian Institutes
Meet to Discuss Technical
Aspects of Their WorkSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The first day's sitting of the convention of the American City Planning Institute, and the Town Planning Institute of Canada, held here recently, was opened with an address by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and also a civic welcome by the Mayor, Harold Fisher. The object of the meeting was to consider a number of technical papers by the heads of various committees, which had been appointed last May at the convention held at Niagara Falls and Buffalo, the committees having formulated for discussion by the whole body certain basic ideas for the guidance of town planners in dealing with a number of the technical aspects of their work.

The first of these papers was that of Frederick Law Olmsted's committee on the fundamental consideration of city planning. As showing the broadness of the field of city planning, it was pointed out that it covered all considerations of town planning, city planning, and what is known as regional planning, where the activities of the city merge into those of the surrounding country.

In theory there are no limitations to the extent of coordination among the diverse planning activities which shape the physical and moral growth of the community or to the extent to which it is desirable to estimate the future and to take precautions to deal with coming events as they arise. The necessity of comprehensive planning was recognized by all but a great many amendments to the paper were brought out in the discussion, and it was referred back to further molding.

Street Widths and Subdivisions

The second paper of the afternoon was a report on the rules of practice for the establishment of street widths and their subdivisions by B. A. Haldeman's committee. Mr. Haldeman claimed that streets should be classified into main thoroughfares, secondary thoroughfares, local streets, and also special service streets.

Another report was that on zoning by E. H. Bassett's committee on nomenclature rules to be applied by special zoning ordinances or in connection with housing, health, and fire regulations. It was decided that when zoning is referred to in connection with city planning, the reference be understood as meaning the zoning of land for special purposes and subject to the creation by law into districts in which regulations differ from different districts and prohibit injurious or unsuitable structures. A long discussion ensued as to what constituted sufficient basis for zoning when done under police power. It was pointed out on behalf of Canadian conditions that all the provinces except Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia had special model town planning acts, which gave full powers for determining the use and development of land with provisions for dealing with all questions of compensation.

Moderate Priced Homes

At the second morning's proceedings a report was furnished on lot and block units in districts on moderate priced homes by A. C. Comey's committee. This entailed a very exhaustive discussion by all members of the conference, and caused a great diversity of opinion as to the factors which control the breadth of blocks, the depth and width of lots, and the relative size and disposition of houses thereon, to insure proper light and air, convenience and amenity. So much time was devoted to this paper that unfortunately there was little time for Morris Knowles to present the report of his committee on the economic design of utilities and other street improvements as related to the size of lots in residential districts of industrial communities.

The morning session was followed by a Canadian Club luncheon, at which an address was given by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, C. B., D. S. O., C. M. G., on "Reconstruction and Town Planning." General Mitchell, who was intelligence officer for the first Canadian division and, subsequently, of the whole Canadian corps in 1915, was then appointed intelligence officer for the Allies in Italy. He gave a most instructive, reminiscent and entertaining account of his experiences at the front and dwelt upon the impression that the wonderful beauty of things in Europe had made upon him and his brother officers. He enjoyed upon town planners to further as far as lay in their power the popular appreciation of things beautiful for the result that it would have upon the lives of those who were brought to appreciate it.

The delegates were afterward entertained at dinner at the Château Laurier by the Dominion Government and by the city authorities. The evening session following the dinner was arranged by the Town Planning Institute of Canada, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, presiding.

LABOR FAVORS PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Canada—Calvin Lawrence, who is legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Canada, contended that the 90 per cent of organized labor in Canada is opposed to prohibition. Regarding this statement he recently said: "The statement is obviously untrue. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 24, 1915, at a meeting at which some nine hundred delegates were present, passed a unanimous resolution favoring prohibition for both the United States and Canada. A great number of Canadian delegates were present,

Then in January, 1917, at a conference with Sir Robert Borden and other members of the cabinet in Ottawa, I was present and spoke for the following organizations, upon instructions from these organizations, asking for a prohibition law for Canada: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and the Maintenance of Way Employees. Now these six organizations represent, as far as I can learn, over one-third of the organized labor of Canada, or to be exact 33 per cent of the total.

"I believe that if a vote on the prohibition issue were taken today of all organized labor in Canada over 50 per cent would declare themselves in favor of the step."

HECKLING IN THE
UNITED STATESEnglish Custom Is Being Effectively
Used in the Massachusetts
Gubernatorial Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Coolidge-Long gubernatorial contest in Massachusetts is bringing into the eastern part of the United States the first considerable practice of the English custom of heckling, which has proved so effective in the politics of Great Britain. The nearest approach to heckling previously, in the New England states, has been the "question period" following open forum lectures, which are popular here, and in these question periods listeners have had an opportunity to present their own ideas for the lecturer to answer to the best of his ability. In the west, heckling has taken rather the form of mass demonstrations, as was illustrated in Seattle, Washington, when, on the occasion of President Wilson's visit, several thousand persons wore buttons and carried banners bearing questions relating to industrial problems.

A form of heckling is having its first real trial in the Coolidge-Long contest, and both sides are using it effectively. The theory of heckling is that when a speaker makes a statement which can be challenged by some person in the audience, that person is fully entitled to interpose his objection.

Heckling has been frowned upon, in the past, in the United States, for the reason that audiences have looked upon the heckler as a disturber, and have considered that the speaker is entitled to have his say without interruption. As a matter of fact, however, heckling has proved of great value, in Great Britain, in confining speakers to the facts, and in bringing them up with a round turn whenever they make statements difficult or impossible of substantiation.

For example, in a meeting in Boston recently two distinguished speakers made statements actually at considerable variance with the facts, but because of the comparative novelty of heckling here, they were not challenged, even though many persons in the audience must have realized that some of their remarks were so wide of the facts as to be almost absurd, and that the arguments they advanced were far from logical in many respects.

Although in England heckling is practically the rule at public meetings of all kinds where controversial subjects are under discussion, it is probable that in the United States its development will be confined to political meetings, since such meetings are obviously the concern of the entire community, whereas other meetings are ordinarily held in the interest of certain groups, and dissenters are under no obligations either to attend them or to associate themselves with those groups in any way.

LAND PURCHASED FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Soldiers Settlement Board of Canada has secured further lands for the settlement of the returned soldiers to the extent of 58,000 acres, which are portions of nine Indian reserves in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The land is near railway facilities and is said to be of good agricultural quality. The price paid to the Indians averaged from \$10 to \$20 an acre. The nine parcels are located as follows: Big River Reserve, 980 acres, northwest of Prince Albert; Mistawasis Reserve, 15,548 acres, northwest of Prince Albert; Plaplot Reserve, 11,600 acres, and 14,730 acres, north of Regina; Kakeewistahaw Reserve, 1903 acres, northwest of Broadview, Saskatchewan; Cowessess Reserve, 320 acres, northeast of Broadview, Saskatchewan; Ochopawace Reserve, 18,240 acres, northeast of Broadview, Saskatchewan; Poorman's Reserve, 8080 acres, Touchwood Hills, west of Yorkton, Saskatchewan; Bobtail Reserve, 6620 acres, south of Edmonton.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC CHECKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—The confiscation of several large "camouflaged" shipments of liquor at London has considerably checked the traffic in contraband that used to prevail until recently between here and Montreal. The police state that large shipments used to be taken through to this city by "passenger" until the raids were made on the International Limited at London.

USE OF STATE CANAL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Efforts are being made by state officials to obtain maximum use from the New York State barge canal through railroad connection with it. Tracks have already been laid by the New York Central to the warehouse on the Erie Basin, the western terminal of the canal. The State now wants these tracks placed in service.

MUSIC

San Francisco's Opening Concert
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra opened its fifth season with a gratifyingly successful pair of concerts, both of which received capacity attendance. Regular concerts will be given throughout the season on Fridays and Sundays at bi-weekly intervals, and "pop" concerts on the Sundays intervening.

For the opening pair, Dr. Alfred Hertz, director, offered a program of extremely interesting contrasts. The overture to Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis"; the Brahms second symphony; Debussy's "Fêtes," nocturne No. 2; and the prelude and "Love-Death" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," were played in the order named. The selections carried the listener from the mood of plaintive classicism to the intense humanity and virility of Brahms; thence through the delightful, if rakish and roccoco, modern French episode to the emotional apotheosis of Wagner's masterwork.

Brahms' second symphony is considered by Dr. Hertz to be his finest, and one of the greatest of all symphonies. Possibly this judgment is colored in part by the conductor's joy in coping with its difficulties of accent and interpretative clarification. Certainly as he spread the complex pattern before his audience, it became clear and human, even the thick and heavy development of the first movement being strongly dramatized. The second, or adagio movement, frankly, was less satisfactory. It is regarded as a weak spot in the symphony, the thematic material lacking interest, and as rendered under Dr. Hertz's baton, it must be admitted that the effect was somewhat labored and non-consecutive. This was redeemed in the third movement, the beautiful allegretto gracioso, which was full of springtime and open-air dance rhythm, while the tremendous finale was a masterpiece in the conducting as well as the composing.

Brahms' symphonies demand greatness in the wood winds, which is at present this orchestra's most important lack. Possibly also certain passages were marred by the preponderance of tone emitted by the complement of eight bass violins. But these were minor flaws in an exceedingly striking interpretation, which might well have confounded those who still insist that Brahms is dry, punctilious or lacking in human spirit.

The "Iphigenia" overture served to show Dr. Hertz's achievement with a string section which in the past three or four seasons has developed remarkably. Some delicate "turns" and melodic passages were rendered with great beauty. The simple dramatic lines of the Gluck work are really an exacting test of musicianship.

Dr. Hertz's Debussy is not the pastel picture-builder, and lacks something of the mysticism so easily read into the Frenchman's mood. The "Fêtes" was given in strong and happy rhythm, with convincing consistency in an effect that might be quite un-Bussayan—certainly so, if the usually accepted melancholy and eeriness are the standards. Yet not the slightest forcing was evident in gaining this effect, and the upshot was to arouse some question as to whether some artists may not read their own unhealthiness into a composer whose works permit health and humor quite as legitimately.

The presence of a Wagnerian number as the closing selection brought to mind Dr. Hertz's statement that Wagner would have no place on a symphonic program in a city where Wagnerian opera could be heard; but that where the opera cannot be given, it is the duty of the symphony orchestra to supply, as far as possible, the lack. The war has been quite evidence that all non-musical considerations have been lost in the world-restoration of international friendliness.

Mr. Ysaye's Plans at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Musical Cincinnati shivered on learning that Eugene Ysaye, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, had arrived in New York with 400 pounds of new music. A glance at the list of compositions which he submitted to the directors of the Cincinnati Orchestra was sufficient to reassure the public. The 400 pounds of music was much of it novel, but little of it was new, in the exact sense of immediate composition. So far as the French, Russian, and Belgian compositions are concerned, there has been little new music written since the beginning of the war. But there is a great deal of music written by representatives of these various national schools, which is unfamiliar. The excess weight of that 400 pounds is made up of the orchestral scores of such music.

Americans attending concerts of symphonic music exhibit a marked disinclination to give prolonged attention to anything beyond the ordinary routine of established and accepted musical classics. It is a disinclination incited less through lack of intelligence than through the belief that music is a form of amusement. All the world knows that the Americans must be made for the American people, and not by themselves for their own use. To apply the rigor of individual analysis toward the component numbers of an orchestral program is remote from the intentions of the average concert goer. Mr. Ysaye holds no such belief about orchestral concerts, and after one season's experiences with him, Cincinnati understands his method and the calm pertinacity with which he impresses his beliefs. Hence the shivers. It is necessary, according to Mr. Ysaye, to hear orchestral music under all of its different forms. To hear only the accepted repertoire is a

SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, light modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section, Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Hillview—the summer camp of 65 acres—open for boys and girls July and August.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone Brookline 7017

SADLER'S

BRYANT AND STRATTON

A School Productive of Results.

Day School—Night School—NOW OPEN

ABSOLUTELY INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Send for Catalogue and Prospectus.

21 Fayette Street, West, Baltimore.

Limitation on musical information.

When music ceases to progress it

ceases to live. Mr. Ysaye does not

assert that all unfamiliar music is as

fine, as worth while, as familiar music,

but that it is necessary to become

familiar with things unknown musically

is an article of his artistic creed.

His genius is apt to exhibit itself at

unexpected moments. Therefore no

one dares leave an orchestral concert

while he directs, since it is impossible

to forecast what interpretation he may

place upon some threadbare composition,

nor to prophesy when he will play

an unconsidered trifle of new

music with a passion and utterance

which leaves his audience gasping.

Those novelties which Mr. Ysaye

has brought consist chiefly of five

unfamiliar symphonies by Vincent

d'Indy, by Magnard, Gédalge, Ropartz,

and a late symphony by Glazounov.

In the list figure Florent Schmitt's

"Salomé," Dukas' "La Péri," Rabaud's

"Caprice Russe," Fauré's "Pelléas et

Mélisande," Debussy's "Music on St.

Sebastian," "Iberia," and his splendid

trilogy, "La Mer," practically all of

them unknown here, but none of them

new. Some of the Russian music is

chosen for its evident symbolism, ex-

planatory of a now annihilated musical

phase; for example, "La Grande

Paques Russe" by Rimsky-Korsakov,

Moussorgsky's "A Night on a Bald

Mountain." Stravinsky naturally finds

place with the other Russians. The

compositions of Théophile Ysaye are

named for the Cincinnati symphony

concerts, at which last season, Eugene

Ysaye played the extremely fine sym-

phony of his brother, thus giving it

an American première under his own

baton. One finds among the overtures

on the list submitted "Dukas' "

Polyeucte," "Dubois' "Orestes," Del-

croix's "Sancho," Sinigaglia's "Bar-

buffe Chiototte." There is a little

Spanish music by Albeniz and Gran-

ados and some of that old classic

French music of the time of Grétry.

J. Jongen, Paul Gilson and the Ysaye

brothers represent the Belgian and

Flemish schools upon the proposed

list for the symphony concerts.

As for American music Mr. Ysaye

has made no announcements. Long

since he asked publicity for the state-

ment that he would be glad to receive

and to read the compositions of all

American composers who believed

their music worthy of an orchestral

interpretation. American composers,

therefore of ambition are certain

to receive personal attention, for Mr.

Ysaye in his time has given a hearing

at Brussels to the writings of much

young talent.

USE OF VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Henry Drayton, the new Minister of Finance, in the Unionist Government and who took his seat in the House of Commons recently for the first time, has issued details of the coming Canadian Victory Loan, which are as follows: "The proceeds of the loan will be used to pay indebtedness incurred, and to meet expenditures to be made in connection with demobilization (including the authorized war service gratuity to our soldiers, land settlement loans, and other purposes connected with their reestablishment into civil life), for capital outlay upon shipbuilding, and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's industrial reconstruction program, and for the establishment of any necessary credits for the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, timber, and other products, and will be spent wholly in Canada."

CANADA'S COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the output of coal in Canada for the month of August last showed an increase of 122,317 tons, as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 601,054 tons as compared with the same period last year. In August, 1918, the output was 1,404,798 and in August, 1919, 803,744 tons, whilst for July, 1919, the figures were 681,427. The imports of bituminous coal for August, 1919, totaled 1,526,735 tons, as compared with 2,116,437 for August, 1918. In August of this year 586,570 tons of anthracite coal were imported, as compared with 461,651 for the corresponding period last year.

The Principia

Established 1898

A co-educational school with enroll-

ment of four hundred pupils, one half

of whom are living on the grounds.

Separate departments for Lower School,

Upper School and Junior College.

Emphasis laid on individual character

development. Fully accredited by lead-

ing colleges and universities. All

branches of athletics encouraged. Two

large gymnasiums with swimming pool,

tennis courts, and a Domestic Science

Art and Commercial Courses.

THE PRINCIPIA

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The New York School of
Secretaries

Three months course. Individual instruction.

Students on probation. Graduates registered.

33 West 42 Street V. M. Wheat, Director.

MUNSON SCHOOL

FOR

Private Secretaries

600 Sutter St. San Francisco

Send for Catalog

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED IN BOSTON—A piano to rent for

the winter. Tel. MORRIS, Beach 9160, or

write 2105, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

FOR RENT—Brookline, Hill Section. Rooms

desirable for two business women, light house-

keeping. Telephone Main 4090. Call Oct. 28,

between 11 and 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED—Three large rooms, one suitable

for artist, unfurnished steam heated, meals if

desired. VAN COTT, 400, Cambridge Ave., Hollis, L. I.

LADY has 4 nicely furnished rooms with board

for people requiring care. MRS. GUNN, 24

Mt. Everett Street, Dorchester, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

GENTLEMAN of refinement desires well furn.

room, private family. Must be quiet, conv.

in location. Add. R. 47, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOM wanted in Hialeah, Dowers Grove or

La Grange. Young man. H. G. Gorton,

McDonnell Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS WOMAN

wishes unfurnished room in West Philadelphia.

Phone Spring 1631.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—Unfurnished 4 or 5-room apart-

ment or small house by couple. N. Y. City or

commuting distance; may buy. G. B. Monitor,

21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE

OHIO ELECTRIC car, double drive, latest

model, wire wheel, Silverton cord tires, sac-

rific. Gibson Electric, Ltd., 100 Bloor St. E.,

Toronto, Can.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CANDY FACTORY GIRLS TO LEARN TO

PACK FANCY CHOCOLATES. ALSO TO

LEARN CHOCOLATE DIPPING. 40 HOURS

PER WEEK. SALARY TO START \$18.20.

CALL BETWEEN 8 AND 10 A. M., 210

N. HALSTED STREET.

A. G. MORSE CO.,

CHICAGO.

CANDY FACTORY GIRLS TO LEARN TO

PACK FANCY CHOCOLATES. ALSO TO

LEARN CHOCOLATE DIPPING. 40 HOURS

PER WEEK. SALARY TO START \$18.20.

CALL BETWEEN 8 AND 10 A. M., 210

N. HALSTED STREET.

A. G. MORSE CO.,

CHICAGO.

CLERK in high grade food product booth.

Salary good. Electric Shop, Commodore Con-

course, Grand Central Station, New York City.

RELIABLE, experienced nurse for baby 18

months old

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

RICHMOND, VA.

PORTLAND, ORE.

SEATTLE, WASH.

TACOMA, WASH.

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP—705 EAST BROADSole Agents for
Kuppenheimer CLOTHES FOR MEN
and
Tweed-O-Wool SUITS & COATS FOR WOMENThe BRIDE of Today modestly asks:
Why not a GIFT that's Practical?

The most refined taste may be satisfied at

Sydnor & Hundley's
Richmond, Va.

Exclusive Furnishings

ICOHENCO

FOR sixty years this department store has served the people of Richmond and Virginia. We trust that we have merited your patronage in the past and will, therefore, solicit it in the future.

KAUFMANN'S

READY-TO-WEAR

For Women and Children Exclusively. Specialty Shop Service. Spills Sure Satisfaction.

HOFHEIMER'S

RELIABLE SHOES

For the little toes and grown-ups.
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES
One of the most complete lines of HOSIERY in the State to be found in our Hosiery Department, at lowest prices.
N. E. Cor. 2nd and Broad

WANTED—

Monitor readers to make the

VIRGINIA TRUST CO.

Executor in their will.

This plan is considered by many men to be safest and most economical.

INTERVIEWS INVITED

1106 E. Main Richmond, Va.

DREYFUS & CO.

2ND AT BROAD Phone Ran. 127

Coats Dresses Suits Millinery

Waists Underwear

EXCLUSIVE SHOP FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

TURNER MILLINERY COMPANY

821 N. FIRST STREET Phone Ran. 706

DRESSES

Serge, Satin and Evening Dresses

NO TWO ALIKE—PRICES MODERATE

M. L. Hoffheimer

320 East Grace St., RICHMOND, VA.

SELECT A REFINED

GIFT

FROM

SCHWARZSCHILD'S

SILVERWARE—JEWELRY—NOVELTIES

2nd at Broad Street

Furrier

Henry R. Haase

507 E. Broad RICHMOND

A complete line. Moderately priced.

BROAD STREET BANK

6th at Broad Street 3% on Balances

Open a Savings Account with us.

We want to serve you.

(Saturdays open till 5 p. m.)

Abrams' Cakes

A Generous Box Assorted, \$1.50

Each cake separately wrapped to insure freshness

OUR GOOD

HOME-MADE PIES

add the finishing touch to a successful dinner.

Manufacturing Jewelers and Engravers

9 E. Grace St. Richmond, Va.

Abrams Sisters

AMOLD GROCERY CO.

1202 W. Main Phone Blvd. 376 and 377

Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

FULL LINE OF

PURITY CROSS

PRODUCTS

FUEL OF ALL KINDS

Samuel H. Cottrell & Son

Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"

1103 W. Marshall Street Phone Mad. 177

GRESHAM COURT

Franklin & Bryant Sts. RICHMOND, VA.

EXCELLENT CAFE

Mrs. W. A. Chatterman Phone Madison 2896

The Leighton Market

822 N. 6th Street Phone Mad. 4295

High Grade Meats, Poultry, etc.

W. H. Jenks ELECTRICAL

WIRING

LIGHTING FIXTURES

618-621 E. Main Street Phone Han. 338

C. B. Fitzwilliam H. F. Ryder

Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing

421 E. Harrison St. Phone Han. 450

ECLIPSE LAUNDRY

1519 W. Main

Hi'd 2340

WANDERS—THE CLEANER

DYEING, CLEANING AND PRESSING

119 East Main. Mad. 5128-W

Everything for the AUTOMOBILE

GEN'L AUTO SUPPLY, INC.

1303 W. BROAD ST.

MILLER & RHOADS

A Distinctive Store

with a

Distinctive Service

"The Shopping Center"

of Richmond

W. FRED. RICHARDSON

Security Storage Co.

Incorporated

MAIN AND BELVIDERE STREETS

Fireproof and non-fireproof storages

for Household Goods

Vaults for Silverware

SEND YOUR OLD HATS

Felts, Velvets, etc.

Cleaned and Reshaped

(Both Men's and Women's)

We Return Them Like New

VERRA 211 North First St.

RICHMOND

ENGRAVED WEDDING

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Bell Book & Stationery Co.

914 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Coal, Wood, and Oil Stoves

"most anything Hardware"

1007 W. Broad (Near Lombardy)

H. S. PLEASANT

Furnace Repairing J. H. DELANEY

PLUMBING 201 N. SYCAMORE

FLORIST—J. L. RATCLIFFE

200 WEST BROAD STREET

Phone Ran. 3771

ROANOKE, VA.

Shoes of Quality

Bachrach's Shoes

represent Quality and Style.

We always try to have some-

thing new to show you.

I. Bachrach Shoe Co.

212 So. Jefferson St., ROANOKE, VA.

Hancock Dry Goods Co

Campbell Ave. First St. Salem Ave.

"In the Heart of the Shopping District"

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Fall and Winter stocks are now complete in

all departments and we invite your early in-

specion of the following lines:

COATS.

DRESSER.

BLOUSES.

FURS.

SILKS.

WOOLEN GOODS.

DRESSING, ETC.

The Hancock store offers its patrons only mer-

chandise of the better kind and prices are as

low as dependable quality will permit.

4% Paid on Savings

Compounded Quarterly

Colonial Bank & Trust Co.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Capital Paid in—\$300,000.00

Roanoke Jewelry Co.

Manufacturing Jewelers and Engravers

22 Salem Ave., W., through to 31 Campbell Ave.

Phone 405 ROANOKE, VA.

Repairing a specialty

JUNEAU, ALASKA

MEN'S CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHINGS

H. S. GRAVES, Front St.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR RENT

EXPERT PIANO TUNER

GEO. ANDERSON Phone 143 P. O. 991

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

ARIZONA SUPPLY CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, QUEENSWARE,

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES,

HARDWARE, STOVES, HARNESSES, SADDLES,

CAMP OUTFITS, TENTS AND

CANNIES

339-349 E. Washington St.,

Phoenix, Arizona.

BISBEE, ARIZONA

Insurance, Bonding, Real Estate

BRUCE PERLEY

C. Q. Hotel Building Bisbee, Arizona

MISSOULA, MONT.

J. D. ROWLAND, Jeweler

130 Higgins Avenue MISSOULA, MONT.

Buy Your

DAINTY FEMINE THINGS

at a

Woman's Shop

Kathryn Effield

GOODWIN CORSETS NEGLIGES

BON TON CORSETS BLOUSES

BIEN JOIE CORSETS SILK UNDERWEAR

ACCESSORIES HOSIERY

374 Morrison St. at W. Park, Portland

Dainty Accessories for

SMART WOMEN!

We invite you to open a charge

account.

Complete assortment, latest designs Lingerie,

Gloves, Hosiery, Sweaters, Scarfs,

Kerchiefs, Umbrellas—New arrivals in wool

hose.

Lennon's

300 Morrison Street

The Waist Shop, Portland, Ore. Court,

C. F. BERG, Vice-Pres. & Mgr.

Salons de Chapeaux

Madame Bourret

MILLINERY DESIGNER

347 Morrison Street

Portland, Oregon

7th Floor

NORTHWESTERN BANK

BUILDING

Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Waists

Skirts, Petticoats

The only difference is the price

FOSTER CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

701-728 Northwestern Bank Bldg.

PORTLAND, OREGON

CROWN MILLINERY

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

Phone Marshall 228

360 Alder, at Park Street

PORTLAND, OREGON

The Deasleys

Photography and Art

407 Morrison Street

Broadway 2837 Portland, Oregon

WinthropHammond Co

Successors to RUFFUM & PENDLETON

Established 1884

CLOTHING—HATS

HABERDASHERY

127 Sixth Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

A BUSY PORTLAND CLOTHES SHOP

THE J. H. RANKIN COMPANY

Clothing—Haberdashery

Custom Tailors

112 SIXTH STREET

EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHER

and Men's

Hatter

331 Washington Street

near Broadway, Portland, Ore.

HADLEY & SILVER

Make Dependable Clothes

100 6th at Stark St. Portland

J. K. STERN—Ladies' Tailor

Fall Styles and Materials Now Ready

447 Alder Street

The Trail

CANDY SHOP

ENGLISH TOFFEE

JANAG

We specialize on our Pastries

PANAMA RESTAURANT

109 Broadway Portland, Ore.

A smile of satisfaction when you leave.

Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.

Commercial Stationers—Office Outfitters

Printers and Engravers

FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

THE IVY PRESS

FINE PRINTING

The House of Individual Service

822 Stark Street, Portland, Ore. Pittcock Block

Both Phones.

BOYER PRINTING CO.

We appreciate this opportunity of extending

our excellent service to Monitor Readers.

WILLIAMSEN & BLEID

Painting

In All Its Branches

Phone Broadway 1081

55 ELEVENTH STREET, PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign Post

Top Floor, Broadway-Yamhill Building

Broadway and Yamhill Sts., Portland

Luncheon 11:30 to 5

FLORES

FOR ALL OCCASIONS

TWO SHOPS

328 Morrison Street

PORTLAND HOTEL, Bet. Broadway and Park

NIKLAS & SON

Florists

603 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.

FINISHING

ENLARGING

COLORING

FRAMING

MULTIMEDIA PHOTO

SUPPLY CO., INC.

121 Broadway

PORTLAND, ORE.

L. J. BERGMAN

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES

(Photo Phil in charge)

Engraving, Steel

Die Stamping

KELLER THE ART MAN

EXCLUSIVE ART FRAMING

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Visit our Gallery of Paintings

450 WASHINGTON STREET

ALERT TRANSFER CO.

Baggage and Furniture Moving.

PHONE BROADWAY 5122

Night Phone, Labor 5122

425 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

"GOOD SENSE

SHOES"

Their Quality and Price,

together with our excel-

lent service, will surely

please you.

THE KNIGHT

SHOE CO., Inc.

342 Morrison, near Broadway

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Best in Footwear

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

SAN JOSE, CAL.

ALLEN'S EMPORIUM
PHONOGRAPHS
Including the new Edison
Pianos Sewing Machines
Art Goods

Tel. 2848 12-14-16 So. 24 St.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
San Jose, Cal.

General Banking

Prussia & Co.

An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women

SAN JOSE, CAL.

APPLETON & CO.

Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

Gainsborough Millinery

85 South First St., San Jose, Calif.

F. W. GROSS & SON

DRY GOODS

San Jose, California

Marcel's
FINE AND MEDIUM GRADE
FURS

Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
44 South First St., San Jose

STULL & SONNIKEN

44-44 South First Street
Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie
Dry Goods—Household Goods

You Will Get Quality and Service at the
NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY
GOOD ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
HOT LUNCHEONS

81 South First Street—San Jose, California
Good Goods—Reasonable Prices

THE GROCETERIA

13 S. 2nd St. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

The Best in Groceries for Less
Buena Vista Groceteria

LIGHTBODY & HINMAN
Height St. and Central Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. W. Ryder & Son

Jewelers and Silversmiths
Quality and Correct Prices

15 E. Santa Clara Street

M. E. HARDWELL, Jeweler and Watchmaker
Repairing of All Kinds—Complete
Selection of Watches, Diamonds and
Jewelry Moderately Priced

—THE GEM STORE—
10 E. SAN FERNANDO ST. Phone 4513

MAYNARD'S
Stationery, Books, Office and School Supplies
114-116 South First St.
Your patronage is appreciated.

WINCH & MARSHALL
Jewelry, Books, Stationery
Everything for the modern office—Steel and
Wood Filing Equipment—Patronage Appreciated

40 SOUTH FIRST STREET

OTTO THIMMING SHOP—SMITH BROS.
Taps, seat covers and cushions made and
repaired. Phone 8, J. 1622, 224-226 W. Santa
Clara St., San Jose, Cal.

FARNWORTH & CALLAHAN
AUTO SUPPLIES
Everything for the Auto
150 West Santa Clara St. Phone 8, J. 803

OVERLAND-TOTTEN GARAGE
AUTOMOBILES, PARTS AND SERVICE
118-140 East Santa Clara Street, San Jose, Cal.

SPRING'S Inc.
Est. 1895
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Santa Clara and Market Streets

CENTRAL CREAMERY
Fancy Dairy Produce
J. W. Clark, Prop. Central Market, San Jose

THE OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Shoe Repairing—Cleaning—Dyeing
Phone 8, J. 4522 44 E. San Fernando St.

HEROLD'S FOR SHOES
18-20 E. Santa Clara Street. Est. 1869

Tucker's Photographic Studio
PORTRAITURE—COMMERCIAL
Parker Bldg., 2nd and Santa Clara Sts.

CLEANING AND DYEING
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, etc.
GOLDEN WEST & NATIONAL CLEANERS

25-27-29 E. Third St.
RAINBOWS draperys, furs, shower bath
cabinets, Clean, sanitary, H. C. SCHLOSSER,
24 Little Delmas Avenue, Phone San Jose 2801-R

PAPERHANGER THOMAS BAY
Phone 4442 PAINTER 863 Delmas Ave.
CUNNINGHAM'S TRANSFER
80 E. Santa Clara St.
Phone San Jose 1963-J or 4779

J. E. FISHER REAL ESTATE
12 W. 2nd San Jose, Calif. LOANS AND NOTARY

MOELLER & GOODWIN
Real Estate—Loans—Insurance
84 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

CRAWFORD'S
Ice Cream and Candies

94 S. 2nd St., San Jose, Cal. Phone 8, J. 4761

PALO ALTO, CAL.

Frazer and Company

We feature
MALLINSON'S SILKS
KAYSER SILK UNDERWEAR
PHOENIX HOSIERY
FOWNE'S GLOVES
CASH'S WOVEN NAMES
STYLEPLUS CLOTHES FOR MEN

FRESNO, CAL.

The Wonder
A Complete Selection of Women's
Apparel for Every Purpose

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Millinery, Underwear,
Hosiery, Waists, Skirts, Parasols, etc.

BERKELEY, CAL.

MELF I. SCHWEEN OUR OWN BAKERY DELICATESSEN

Try Our Home-Made Salads and Mayonnaise

All Sorts of Cold Meats

EGGS AND BUTTER

Finest—Strictly Fresh—At Lowest Prices

Eggs Direct From Ranch at Saranap

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF HEINZ'S GOODS

For Groceries

Notice Our Prices in Show Windows

We Always Have Special Sales

GOOD QUALITY AND REASONABLE PRICES

MELF I. SCHWEEN

2071-2073 University Ave.

Phone Berkeley 5559

SILL'S
S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Groceries, Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables—
Hardware—2139 University Avenue. Phones:
Berkeley 5204, Home 5, 1232

VARITY CANDY SHOP

FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES

Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

J. HARRY LILLIE

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY
3002 Telegraph Ave.
Tel. Berkeley 810

G. FISCHER A. FISCHER

SPOT CASH GROCERY
GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
2504 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 3775

California Meat Market

Telephones Berkeley 541, Berkeley 542
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

CHOW

Groceries and Vegetables
RUSSELL AND COLLEGE

SELF HELP, INC.

Groceries

SHATTUCK AVE. AND KITTRIDGE

HINK'S

DRY GOODS

One of Berkeley's
Largest
Stores

J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

THE

SHOP OF WAISTS

Clever Blouses Our Specialty

2177 Shattuck Avenue BERKELEY, CAL.

MILLINERY

ALBERT E. WALLACE

2263 SHATTUCK AVENUE

CAP & GOWN

Berkeley's Ladies' and Children's Shop

2115 Center St., Berkeley

Moving, Storing

Packing

Western Van & Storage Co.

1211 Shattuck Ave. Tel. Berk. 2800

Auto Vans and Small Machines

Pianos Victrolas

Player Pianos Brunswick

Grafonolas T H E Sonoras

White Music Company

2024 Shattuck Avenue Ph. Berk. 330

First National Bank

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

ASSOCIATED WITH

Berkeley Bank of Savings

and Trust Company

NAYLOR Hardware, Plumbing

& Supply Co., Inc.

SANITARY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

3214 Adeline St., Berkeley. Phone Pled. 3055

RADSTON'S BOOK STORE

STATIONERY AND BOOKS

2225 SHATTUCK AVE.

THE BOOTERIE

Shoes for the Family

2238 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS

Makers of Batteries Tested Free of Charge

2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank

Berk. 1089

THE WARDROBE R. H. HUSSEY

Men's FURNISHINGS, HATS, FINE TAILORING

2114 Shattuck Avenue—Phone Berkeley 5004

BERKELEY, CAL.

JONES—Men's Wear

QUALITY FIRST

S. E. Cor. Shattuck & Allston

Phone Berkeley 451 Cleaners and Dyers

WOODWARD & SCHUESSLER

Exclusive Tailors for Men and Women

2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

CONLEY'S BATTERY STATION 2070 Center St.

Local Distributor for Exide Batteries—All

Automobile Accessories

TIRES, OILS

Vulcanizing and Retreading Service

Guaranteed

L. B. BROWN & SON

Phone Berk. 483 2266 Shattuck Ave.

MANHATTAN LAUNDRY CO.

1512 DRYWY WAY

Service—OAKLAND AND BERKELEY

The Rochester Electric Co.

Electric Appliances, Fixtures and Supplies

Tel. Berkeley 3385 2134 University Ave.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Comwell's

BAKERY

For your convenience—THREE STORES

Shattuck & University Aves., Berkeley

2261 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

425 12th Street, Oakland

BETTER BAKERY GOODS

Colonial Cafeteria

Continuous Service

422-428 Fourteenth Street

Between Broadway and Franklin

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

SUNSET

GROCERY COMPANY

You are always sure of your goods when you

get them from us

1209 Broadway, Oakland Lakeside 5500

QUALITY MEATS

At Bottom Prices

OAKLAND MARKET

12th Street opposite Panthea's Theater

TAFT & PENNOYER

COMPANY

FORTY-SIX SECTIONS

OF

QUALITY

MERCHANDISE

It is not too early for Holiday shopping.

A purchase now conserves time both for

yourself and the employee during the

Holiday rush.

Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.,

OAKLAND

Capwell's

CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS.,

OAKLAND, CALIF.

A Progressive

Department Store

with a 30 years' service record. A store true

to its ideals to be a worthy business factor

in a great community; true to its merchandising

policy of dependable merchandise, fair dealing

and best service.

THE LITTLE MENDING SHOP

MENDING—REMODELING—PLAIN SEWING

For Men, Women and Children

1525 San Pablo Ave.

MRS. ROCHFORD

"QUALITY"

BAGGAGE

Exclusive Agents for Hart-

mann Wardrobe Trunks.

Won all awards at P.P.E.

Factory in connection

Quality Trunk Co.

Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT

Breuners

Fifteenth at Clay, Oakland

STOCKTON, CAL.

STITT
STOCKTON'S
ETNAIZER
CALIFORNIA HOMES-LANDS

Stittfield-Corbett Co.

Furniture—Rugs—Carpets—Curtains
Ranges—Linoleums

634-36-38 E. Main St.

From Tree to Consumer

Sunset Lumber Co.

Telephone 671

Scotts Ave. and Monroe St.

STOCKTON, CAL.

J. F. Donovan & Co.

An Exclusive Ready-to-Wear

Shop for Women

STOCKTON, CAL.

The Wonder

Factories for Women's Wear and Children's

STOCKTON, CAL.

An Exclusive Shop of Women's Wear-

ing Apparel, Millinery and Toggery

DRY GOODS, LADIES' READY TO WEAR,

AGENTS, KAYSER

SILK UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES

MILLINERY Telephone 2188

CONSETS 609

BRASSIERES E. Main Street

W. C. Archibald E. H. Hogan L. A. Alling

Stockton Plumbing Supply Co.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND

SHEET METAL WORK

Phone 3374 327 E. MINER AVE.

STOCKTON HARDWARE &

IMPLEMENT CO.

STOCKTON—TRACY—ESCALON—MANTICA

Hardware, Stoves, Cutlery, Implements

THE HOME ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 441

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

COURBET, 1819-1877

"C'est un Grand Homme" (Whistler)
This is Courbet year. He was born in 1819.

Last May the Metropolitan Museum of New York organized a magnificent loan exhibition of the works of Gustave Courbet, showing 40 examples. The Louvre of Paris is now preparing a special Courbet exhibition. Due honor will no doubt be done to "L'Enterrement à Ornans," an immense canvas with 40 figures, a Titan work, ugly but powerful, his 1850 somber oriflamme of realism, which has hung for years in a dark corner of a dark room in the Louvre. Long before I knew anything about Courbet I used to wonder at the massive figures in this dingy picture, yards long, and secretly decided that it was a great work. It will be interesting to see this war cry of realism properly hung in a good light.

It is recorded that Whistler, after calling upon Courbet one day, in 1855, said enthusiastically, as he left the house, "C'est un grand homme." That he was great as a painter everybody admits, but was he great as a man? Before the war it would have been easy to answer in the affirmative. But today Courbetism looks very like Bolshevism. Fiercely fighting Intellectuals may theorize about Courbetism and Bolshevism; they may write persuasive articles on the subject, but Courbet was a doer as well as a talker.

His aims may have been ideal, but he would reach them by violence. Like many others, his violence reacted upon himself. This "Messiah of the Social Revolution," as he was called, this "energetic, exuberant person of enormous appetites," who rushed at life and art and tried to ravish the secret from it, was hoist with his own petar. When, after the fall of Napoleon III, he was appointed president of the commission of artists to look after "the works of art belonging to the people," he advocated tearing down the Vendôme column to blot out all memory of Napoleon and the Grande Armée, symbols of despotism and conquest. Although the Vendôme column was not torn down until the Commune, Courbet was held responsible for the act; he was imprisoned, and ordered to pay 323,000 francs, the cost of the reconstruction. Eventually he escaped to Switzerland and for six years soiled his fiery heart painting fine pictures. He never saw Paris again.

Thus the man. It may be urged that his work as a radical has nothing to do with his work as an artist. But it has. His impetuosity, his independence, his belief in himself, his faculty for aiming straight at the goal, were as evident in his work as in his life. He was too wise an artist to attempt to proselytize through his art. This he knew by instinct. Unlettered, he had the direct vision of the unlettered. A word was a word. A spade was a spade. A goal, a goal. When he painted "The Stone Breakers" (now at Dresden) and "The Grinders," he saw before him a definite artistic job—limbs in motion, muscles taut, man at labor. The notion of wringing French withers by showing how the proletariat was ground down by toil, did not enter his mind. But Proudhon, the egreious Proudhon, author of "L'Art et la Destination Sociale," saw in these pictures a great moral lesson. Perhaps there was. Perhaps there is. Often the artist builds better than he knows. Proudhon wanted "The Stone Breakers" to be set up as an altarpiece in a church. And Courbet, who had a large measure of robust vanity, swaggered, and declined to the path of social reformer which led to disaster. When Ruskin read into Turner's paintings things that the artist had never dreamed of, Turner, who was inarticulate outside his art, gibbered and bolted deeper into the mess of his dreams. Courbet, inspired by Proudhon, shook back his romantic hair, took the bit between his teeth and rushed into the rough highway of the Social Revolution.

As a painter his influence was, and is, great. Those who were acquainted with his art, and saw for the first time his range and force in the 40 pictures by him shown at the Metropolitan Museum, were astonished. These pictures were so strong, direct and forthright. One thought of Hogarth, but Hogarth was a greater genius. Looking at these pictures it was amazing to think that they should ever have been considered rebellious. It was at the Salon of 1850, which has been called the birth-date of the realistic school of the nineteenth century, that Courbet alarmed the authorities with his "new" method of painting. A Minister of the State, M. Roule, in a speech to the art students, said: "Art is on the brink of destruction when abandoning the pure and lofty regions of the beautiful, and the traditional paths of the great masters, it follows the teaching of the new school of realism and aims at nothing but an imitation of what is the least poetic, the most vulgar, in nature."

Poor M. Roule! Poor little fly, trying to stop a wheel. Courbet's rebellion, which so distressed M. Roule, was merely realism. In a world of shams—sham mythology, sham history, sham landscape—he announced that the painter should paint only what his eyes see. Symbolism, beauty touched with strangeness, sentimental fancies were anathema to him. When he painted M. Gueymard of the Opéra in the rôle of Robert le Diable, Courbet introduced the theatricality that M. Gueymard was wont to throw into the part—that was realism. M. Gueymard was theatrical. When he painted his three sisters taking a walk at Ornans he painted a charming picture because they were nice girls idling in a nice place. He painted what he saw; he painted so well that we forgive him for not always seeing things

finely and with taste. There is surely a medium between an over-vigorous bather by Courbet, and an over-pretty bather by Henner. And although he called himself a realist he loved a full and frank gesture. His portrait of himself as a "Huntsman Finding the Trail" is romantic realism. Manet was a surer realist, and a better painter. Compare, at the Metropolitan Museum, Manet's finely seen "Woman With a Parrot" with Courbet's remorselessly seen "Woman With a Parrot." Yes, Courbet loved a gesture, and the greatest gesture of his life was the pulling down of the Vendôme column which overwhelmed him.

There were giants in the land in those days: they were giants, those men who made 1850 and onward memorable in art history. Courbet was the oldest if we exclude Couture, who was born four years earlier. Full justice has not yet been done to Thomas Couture (1815-1879). One of my favorite pictures at the Metropolitan Museum is his "Realist," small but sufficient. And hanging just beneath it is a small Millet, "Hunting in Winter," a companion in distinction to the Couture.

There were giants in the land in those days—Courbet, 1819-1877, Manet, 1832-1883, Degas, 1834-1917, Whistler, 1834-1903, Fantin Latour, 1836-1904, Monet, born 1840.

You perceive that Courbet was the oldest and Monet the youngest. Did these two realize what a progeny was to issue from their communing with paint? Courbet was the father of modern Realism, Monet of modern Impressionism.

The French are logical in art as in all else. They respect tradition. A French artist may be as independent as you please, but he always carries on the tradition of the best. Courbet could stretch grateful hands back to Rembrandt, Hals, Velasquez, Claude, Canaletto, Guardi. The same artistic ancestry belongs to Whistler. Early he came under the influence of Courbet. M. Duret even suggests that Courbet's "Manifestos" were the forerunners of Whistler's letters. This influence lasted for years, then Whistler leapt out of it, and found another influence—the Japanese.

In time Whistler parted from Courbet and Realism, and became the Whistler that we know—fancy founded on fact.

The intercourse of Courbet and Whistler makes an interesting chapter in art history. Whistler's "Coast of Brittany," painted in 1861, might be by Courbet. They were together at Trouville in 1865, but by that time Whistler had outgrown the Courbet influence.

At Trouville Whistler began the picture "Courbet on the Shore," and each used the famous Jo as model. Courbet painting from her "La Belle Irlandaise." They remained friends, but Courbet quite ceased to be an influence on Whistler. Courbet was lacking in taste. The Japanese abounded in it, and as taste was second nature to Whistler, he became, when he had passed from the influence of Courbet, the unapproachable Whistler.

Great as Courbet was as a figure painter I hold that he was greater as a landscape painter, not gay, not bright, no sunshine, no sparkle, but a master in somber richness of color and harmony of tone. There is a small landscape by him in London, called "Immensity," which holds vastness, and also intimacy within its small surface; but we need go no farther than the Metropolitan Museum "Coast Scene" to see an essential Courbet. There is a yellow light in the upper sky, the sand is yellow, and the choppy sea is green—a strong harmony in green and yellow. The bedraggled boat and the ungainly brawler were painted because they were there—realism—Courbet's way.

Once derided, once exiled from Paris, Courbet now returns, the man of the moment, honored with a special exhibition in the Louvre, an acknowledged great man. Whistler, who was always right in matters of art, was, as usual, right 60 years ago when he said of Courbet—"C'est un grand homme."

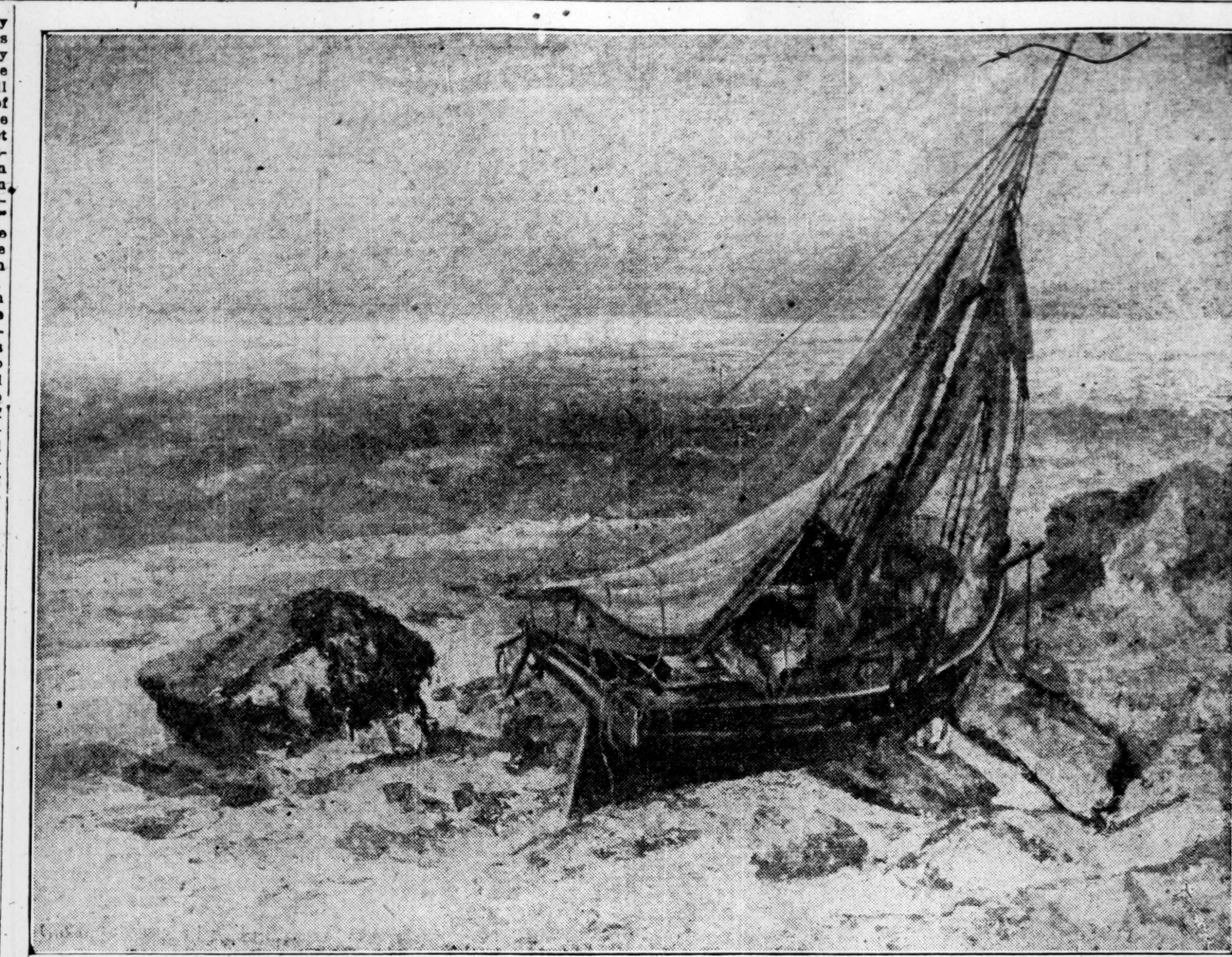
THE TOWER OF GLASS IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Hearing that "The Tower of Glass" (to give it its English equivalent for the Irish) had executed a very fine stained glass window to the order of the Duke of Connaught, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Miss Purser at her beautiful house in Dublin. The house itself speaks of the artist everywhere. Finely proportioned rooms with magnificent stucco ceilings, old furniture, and artistic fittings, and through the windows a garden with splendid trees, and so secluded that it was hard to believe that a stroll of three or four minutes would take you into the bustle of Dublin. Here Miss Purser kindly told the story of how she started "The Tower of Glass," stained glass and mosaic work.

To use Miss Purser's own words, they were founded in the year 1903, and they are an association on cooperative lines of Irish artists, to utilize the undoubted aptitude for decorative art shown in Ireland from the earliest times, examples of which are seen in illuminating in the well-known Book of Kells, Irish lace work, Waterford glass, metal work, etc. Miss Purser herself advanced the capital necessary to build and equip the workshop, and has been what she calls its honorary business manager since its inception, and has occasionally done some designing. There are no dividends, and all profits are given as far as possible to whoever earns them.

The system is, that except for the purely mechanical parts of cutting and glazing, etc., each window shall be the work of one artist, who makes



"Coast Scene," by Gustave Courbet

HARBINGERS OF THE NEW YORK SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of Lieut. Henri Farré's fighting airplane pictures projects its martial thrill from Knoedler's show window on Fifth Avenue, heralding the exhibition, at the Anderson galleries over on Park Avenue, of the whole Farré series of official French aerial paintings and portraits of French and American aviators, under the general caption of "The Sky Fighters of France." This is daring art, technically as well as in its subject matter, and is sure to put in a prosperous three weeks, for the benefit of the Fatherless Children of France Fund.

In the main gallery of Knoedler's are arrayed half a dozen American official canvases of dignified formality, being life-size portraits of allied commanders, by Dana Pond. The principal picture is a group, showing the Supreme War Council at Versailles: General di Robilant of Italy, General Bliss, U. S. A., General Belin, France, and General Sackville-West, British Empire. These are all in full uniform, as also are Marshal Pétain, General Pershing, General Bliss, and Admiral Benson, in separate full-length studies. Colonel House is the only one in civilian attire, and he is invested with the air of a diplomatist on the job.

Pershing, booted and spurred, is about the most businesslike-looking of the military commanders, though there is a grim character in the presentation of General Bliss, clutching some sort of a document in his right hand, with the air of a bulldog guarding a bone. Heroic or aesthetic considerations do not seem properly to enter into the making of a commissioned war-record portrait, and the subject himself is more than likely to be bored at standing "just so" to have his likeness taken. Under the circumstances, Mr. Pond has acquitted himself conscientiously of a difficult and exacting task. The results are not nearly so heavy and dull as they might be, and one is especially grateful to the artist for having allowed somebody's pet dog to remain in the august War Council group at Versailles.

Leaving the official portraits and ascending by the lift to the top-floor galleries, over which Mrs. Albert Storer presides, one enters with positive pleasure the world of alternating sunlight and shadow conjured up by Power O'Malley's "Paintings of Ireland." Here are types and surroundings racy of a soil where all sorts of genius and disputatiousness thrive. Irishmen are natural-born impressionists. Open is one conspicuous modern instance of this, in painting, and O'Malley is another. Though less widely known than his brilliant contemporary, O'Malley is in some essential qualities the peer of the war-created artist knight, Sir William Orpen. He is less daring and dashing in his impressionism, and paints in a lower key, but excels in a certain poetic tenderness, combined with the dim, rich color of a Whistler; and in his studies of Irish types he achieves racial humor without caricature, and with a pathos without undue insistence on the "hard-luck story."

The shy, wild grace of "Hamrahan's Shells" could scarcely be matched, unless by that companion colleen, "Nora of the Hills," or that other pensive girl, not named, but significantly labeled "Sadness Draped in Red." "Mother and Child" are in a shadowy cabin interior, with a rack of quaint old china in the background. An "Irish Homespun" boy and a rude but comely "Fisherman" might be among the dramatic persons of a Synge play.

The land and seascapes, such as "An Achill Evening," or "Road to the Sea," and the picture of a plowman of stubborn soil cutting his "Furrow Over the Hill," have savage power and beauty. Altogether, O'Malley's assembled paintings, a conspicuous novelty of the new season here, justify the critical acclaim which greeted them at the memorable exhibition of the Gaelic League in Dublin, seven years ago.

Of personal as well as intrinsic interest is the bronze portrait head of Power O'Malley, by his sculptor friend Edmond Quinn, shown in conjunction with the pictures at Knoedler's.

Sophisticated Primitives

Peter Pan art—the self-conscious naïveté of mature and sometimes really gifted artists who deliberately plot their painting to resemble the spontaneous, innocent vision of childhood—has come to the fore in the past few years. Occasionally it is reinforced, or rather contrasted, with showings of actual drawings by children of tender years. And the significance of all this is plain enough: it means that the trend of modern art is toward freedom—the sincere, direct, simple expression of the artistic impulse, untrammelled by the accumulation of traditional formalities having little or nothing to do with the fundamental axioms of art, and which long since have lost whatever force and vitality they originally possessed. Children unconsciously exercise this joyous freedom. Grown-ups strive to attain it by a more or less artificial process of unlearning and elimination. That is, they do when they really mean business. The imitators and opportunists, who are many, need not be considered here.

Emile Branchard, whose current individual exhibition at the Bourgeois galleries is an agreeable event of the nascent season, is among the few really honest and capable ones. He has enjoyed peculiar advantages of development as a well-trained twentieth-century primitive. Born in New York, the son of a painter who was a pupil of the elaborate and meticulous Meissonier and worked along the same lines of academic genre, young Branchard was in a position to acquire a valuable working knowledge of perspective, color balance and harmony, anatomy, light-and-shade, linear composition, and atmospheric reactions, while at the same time preserving his inner vision intact. The result was that when he finally took up painting, "per se," his work bore no trace of resemblance to the style of Meissonier—nor, indeed, to that of anyone else, unless possibly Henri Rousseau, the amiable French government clerk whose adorably childish little pictures were like a wildwood spring in the tangled thickets of the Armory show, a few years back.

Branchard's belated debut dates only from the Independent show of last season, and then he brought out only two of his little paintings, which are landscape subjects exclusively, and for the most part compressed within "thumb-box" dimensions. There are half a hundred of them at the Bourgeois galleries, not counting the pen-and-ink drawings in the ante-room. These latter, while they may have a mild technical interest to art students, cannot be regarded by the average visitor as a tactical error, for such glamour as the Branchard things may have is dependent almost entirely upon color.

The effect of the paintings is strangely contradictory. They inevitably start discussions. At first sight they look crude, slight, amateurish; but the moment you peer closely into one of them to try and discover what there is about it that holds the discriminating eye, unexpected subtle-

ties are revealed. The color values are found to be craftily adjusted, the line composition refined and simplified to the utmost degree, and the whole effect delicately attuned to a subjective note of poetic or romantic or otherwise startled emotion.

A Brangwyn Show

The rich and bounteous exhibition of original etchings and auto-lithographs by Frank Brangwyn, British Royal Academician, at the Ehrich print gallery, includes not only a number of the rare early etchings of which the plates have been destroyed, but also the artist's latest war lithographs done for the British Government, now shown for the first time in New York as a collection. Most of these lithographs, however, are posters—real art posters, to be sure, of the sort that have elevated this utilitarian product to a position of importance and dignity from which henceforth it will not fall back. Nevertheless, the poster is to art what the newspaper is to the belles-lettres, and at the present moment it may be left to enjoy a well-earned rest. It is the Brangwyn etchings, in splendid ensemble, that make this gathering notable. Seeing a lot of them together—there must be nearly 40 in the Ehrich gallery—one realizes as never before how splendidly decorative they are. Their unusual size and comparatively magnified scale are forgotten, when they hang in a spacious or high-ceilinged room, such as a library, a lecture-hall, or an architect's office. A painter-etcher in every sense of the term, Brangwyn contrives in such plates as the "Mosque," "Constantinople," or "Browning's House, Venice," to combine the broad dramatic effect of a Rembrandt or a Goya with the subtle intensity and haunting imaginative quality of a Muihead Bone. "Le Pont Neuf" is as big and strong as Piranesi, and has a velvety tone that would make the virile Italian gravure look coarse by comparison. The Sicilian nocturne, "Street Near Taormina," and the early "Assisi" plate, deserve rank among the landmarks of twentieth-century etching.

MODERN GREEK ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mr. Venizelos recently inaugurated in the Rue de la Boétie an excellent exhibition of modern Greek art—the work of ten painters and two sculptors. It is interesting to note that these artists have sought their technique and their guidance in the studios of Paris, Vienna, Munich, or Berlin and that this Latin or Teutonic education still distinctly persists in their work. And one cannot help but notice that while French influence has evidently helped the artists to find self-expression, the German training has led to loss of spontaneity and independence.

This is shown in the case of Lytras, who exhibits a number of figures of the impersonal German style, and an exquisite still life in which is recognizable the lively influence of the French painter, Flandrin. But Zexos in spite of German influence, retained his own rare personal gifts of fluidity, luminosity, and delicate coloring, which made him the head of a school that includes Rodononachi and Korgiavinas, both charming but perhaps too skillful landscape painters.

Charming, too, are the paintings of Parthenis and Galanis, the latter possessing a rare technical ability, while his wood blocks show great originality of conception and expression. Parthenis is, however, the most gifted of all the artists who have exhibited in the Rue de la Boétie. He has assimilated the decorative axioms of Puvion de Chavannes and the coloring of Matisse, yet remains individual.

THE ART OF AMBROSE McEVROY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Ambrose McEvoy is a painter of romantic portraits, that is to say he paints his sitters with that quality added that constitutes a feeling of romance. There is in his work a flexible margin which enables him to add—to what in the hands of another painter might be just an ordinary representation of his sitter—a quality peculiar to himself. Thus though his portraits may not be altogether satisfactory as portraits they make up in other qualities which give them an interest quite apart from the sitters. After all, this was Sir Joshua Reynolds' method too; there is always that extra quality belonging to the individuality of the painter which is always present if work is to be of any lasting interest.

No one in our generation has been great enough to put himself so completely on one side in favor of his sitter as Holbein did. Failing this the artist must add that extra quality determined by his own bent and inclinations. It is the halfway position that constitutes mediocrity. Either the painter must be able completely to eliminate himself or he must insist on himself. McEvoy is of the latter type, and what he shows us is a character full of romantic appreciation of his sitters.

One always feels the sympathetic interest that should exist between the painter and his subject very strongly in evidence in McEvoy's work, and although he has no great sense of character, there is nearly always an appreciation of type and a sympathetic understanding of what constitutes the particular charm of the individual he is painting. There is no searching analysis of character, no unkind or relentless exposure to the public gaze, peculiarities of personal idiosyncrasies, but all his sitters appear well-mannered ladies and gentlemen.

As Self-Expression

Mr. McEvoy's drawing is not his strong point: there is a vagueness in his manner of drawing that prevents any real and biting statement of facts regarding his sitters, his talent simply does not run in this direction, and he has very sensibly turned his limitations—or what would be limitations in a less capable artist—to distinguish his work from other kinds, more efficient but certainly less interesting. Thus he has not been afraid to be himself, and if every artist were to do likewise his work could not fail to be interesting because he would be expressing himself and not trying to express another.

McEvoy is no adventurer in art; he dares nothing but follows a safe course, for the painter who chooses portraiture for his profession closes roads he would otherwise explore; for his public, after that he has made a reputation for himself along this line, begins to dictate to him the kind of work he must do. Thus it is only in his leisure hours that a portrait painter is really able to be himself, though happy circumstances may give him the subjects through which he may express himself at his best, and in this respect McEvoy has been singularly fortunate. It is perhaps after all only in the natural fitness of things that an artist's work attracts those whom he is able to paint well, and that this accounts in some measure for the success of this painter's work.

It is in his portraits of women that McEvoy is at his best. Indeed, his portraits of men are not very often successful, and the reason is his inability—before referred to—to search out the telling character of a face.

The McEvoy Water Colors

In his water colors Mr. McEvoy finds an outlet for his less restrained moments. In some of his figure studies in this medium he is tantalizingly indefinite; the sponge having done its work all too well. But after all, this is the illusive character of Mr. McEvoy expressed. He is pleasing nobody but himself; he is at play in these charming water colors—for they are charming when all is said and done. But they must be accepted for what they are, and any desire to find in them a definite and preconceived arrangement of form so as to make an interesting pattern, will end in failure and disappointment—for these things are not to be found in them: they are simply poetic renderings of what are called realistic things.

Unlike the painters of the modern movement, Mr. McEvoy is not apparently interested in the relations of forms as forms—but only in what they represent. Thus he is still working along the track that Reynolds and Gainsborough mapped out. There is no attempt to quickly seize a shape in the sudden or chance effect of its relationship to another shape—but all his work is just the rendering of things seen through a temperament inspired by the desire to beautify the ordinary and familiar things.

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs and Indian Basketry, Beadwork, Pottery, Jewelry Pure American Artwork

Attractive and Useful—Wonderfully Durable—Send for our free descriptive booklet, "The Indian as an Artist." Southwest Arts & Crafts, Julian, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

FINE ARTS
W. J. Gardner Co.
PICTURE SHOP
Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Memorabilia, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors.
498 Boylston Street, Boston

THE HOME FORUM

The Question

A bird—the fairest in the world—I sought,
Far past the clouds where purple islands lie.
My ships I sent—a bird that talked
they brought,
That only gold—bags full of gold—
could buy.

A priceless parrot that on rare fruit fed
And seeds of flowers—all the day he seemed
To echo with shrill voice what gossips said,
—Or clawed and clutched his gilded perch and screamed.

The emerald-colored feathers on his breast
Were topped with gold—as leaves with morning light.
His wings were ruby-red; his shaded crest
From light blue changed to star-lit blue of night.

People I brought from all the country-side
To gaze upon him: they stood wondering—
One brown-eyed child from all the great throng cried:
“And does it ever build a nest—or sing?”
—David Hamilton.

On Digging

He that rides post through a country may be able, from the transient view, to tell in general how the parts lie, and may be able to give some loose description of here a mountain and there a plain, here a morass and there a river; woodland in one part, and savannahs in another. Such superficial observations as these he may collect in galloping over it; but the more useful observations of the soil, plants, animals, and inhabitants, with their several sorts and properties, must necessarily escape him; and it is seldom men ever discover the rich mines without digging. Nature commonly lodges her treasures and jewels in rocky ground.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it until it has mastered the difficulty and got possession of the truth. But here care must be taken to avoid the other extreme; a man must not stick at every useless nicety. . . . He that will stand to pick up and examine every pebble that comes in his way is as unlikely to return enriched and laden with jewels as the other that traveled full speed.—Locke.

The Eminent

The poet gives us the eminent experience only.—Emerson.

A Good Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
AFTER the summer there comes to many a stir to busier doing, to work with new vim in office or school or college, to the most active thinking in every way. Really, of course, the summer, whether it find one in the mountains, on the farm, or in the city, is likewise a season for whole-hearted action and certainly not for the mere laziness that is sometimes mistaken for rest. Many, indeed, are busier—and some in providing vacations for the others—in midsummer than in any other season. It is simply one belief of mortal experience that the autumn may mean a settling down with new energy.

What makes the true good time and the true business in either summer or winter is the right doing which is first of all right and active thinking. Fortunately this doing is never of just one human sort, but is endlessly varied because it is infinite. The infinity of the action that comes from divine intelligence prevents its ever being monotonous. When one understands this infinity, he loses forever any old belief that heaven could possibly be tiresome. In the boundless spiritual variety of perfectly ordered and balanced life lies continuously fresh happiness.

Returning from the adventures of the mountains or the seemingly far greater adventure of the war to the routine of college or workaday living, one needs to understand with all the breadth of spiritual insight what constitutes a good time. Ask anyone, man, woman, or child, what he means by this phrase, and doubtless each will give a different answer, but each will refer to some phase of activity. Each would probably laugh at the intimation that he or she knows, humanly speaking, very little on this point. How many, however, have analyzed even their own thought, to see what really is essential to true enjoyment for them? How many have found any actual satisfaction in all the world of pleasure? The fact is that a seeming round of pleasure needs healing fully as much as a round of sickness.

Christian Science never takes anything away from anyone. Instead it gives the true idea. For the limitations of either pleasure or pain, the wholeness of activity in accordance with Principle alone can give the healing. This healing is simply an arousing to complete expression of intelligence rather than any suppression of true gaiety. To have a good time in every right sense of the word one must first of all be alert. A half-asleep and half-awake condition of the so-called mortal mind, in the attempted doing of anything, is not good. Instead of such dreary lethargy, Christian Science gives the joy of dynamic vigor, replacing the belief of halfness, which in the last analysis is nothing whatever, with the entirety of spiritual exhilaration.

It is never merely the supposedly material thing done that counts, but always the spirit of the doing. If one likes the strenuousness of athletics, or if one prefers the quiet of a walk in the woods, in both cases the animating spirit must be Spirit, God, in order to be right. Only in proportion as one sees the idea in Mind as all there is to genuine activity, is one truly appreciating life. In peaceful reading by the fireside, as in motorizing, aeroplaning, or football, it is the lively action of the divine Mind and its expression that constitutes the enduring delight.

Any human sense of pleasure is at the best but a counterfeit of the real good time. There could not seem to be such a counterfeit, however, without there being the truth about it. Needing no material stimulants, the divine Mind produces and stimulates right feeling spiritually. Games and sports generally, the theater and entertainments, parades and celebrations, one and all, are human concepts. If in considering or entering in any way into such exertions of ingenuity, one knows steadfastly that divine intelligence governing man is all that is truly going on, and that the true idea is perfect and harmonious apart from any material seeming, the worst features of the human makeshift subside before the clear happiness of Spirit.

Thus we see the truth of what Mrs. Eddy declared on page 197 of “The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany”: “Enjoying good things is not evil, but becoming slaves to pleasure is.” And again, in “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,” pages 60 and 61: “Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man.” The determination to have only the companionship of divine intelligence manifested under all circumstances means keen rejoicing. One is entitled to experience the full play of good in either solitude or crowd without the mere confusion and uproar of human restlessness and excitement. In the dominion of Mind there can be no subjection to the utterly false belief in materiality of any sort.

The supposition that there can be pleasure in matter is always sin; but the knowledge that there is the widest possible variety of joy in Spirit is freedom. It is certainly not right for a man to be a recluse, believing that there can be any virtue in material suffering. For such asceticism the remedy is always active gladness in the infinity of life itself. Before true spiritual enjoyment the illusions of mere sensuous amusement or, on the other hand, lack of a good time, fade alike into nothingness. Thus Christian Science is the Science or absolute understanding of immortal joy as well as of immortal health. On pages 362

and 363 of “Miscellaneous Writings,” Mrs. Eddy tells us: “Truth is won through Science or suffering: O vain mortals! which shall it be? And suffering has no reward, except when it is necessary to prevent sin or reform the sinner. And pleasure is no crime except when it strengthens the influence of bad inclinations or lessens the activities of virtue. The more nearly an erring so-called mind approaches purity, the more conscious it becomes of its own unreality, and of the great reality of divine Mind and true happiness.” The consciousness of right activity is always a good time.

our disputes were always amicable.” And he adds candidly enough: “In all these tenets there was no real conviction on my part, of either party. . . . I took up politics at that period, as King Charles II did his religion, from an idea that the Cavalier creed was the more gentlemanlike persuasion of the two.” And the uniformly amicable character of these controversies between the young people, itself shows how much more they were controversies of the imagination than of faith. “I doubt whether Scott’s convictions on the issues of the past were ever very much more decided than they were during his boyhood; though un-

The Boy Roosevelt and Natural History

The earliest assertive interest of Theodore’s childhood and the one which remained most strongly and persistently with him through all his life was his interest in natural history. Jacob Ris tells of the “little lad, in stiff white petticoats, with a curl right on top of his head, toiling laboriously along with a big fat volume under his arm, ‘David Livingstone’s Travels and Researches in South Africa,’ and demanding of every

you,” he assures the reader; “look at a lobster and you have the form.” Further “observ-a-tion” leads him to write, “The minnow is found in brooks in the same parts as the crayfish and eel. It eats worms, catpillars, eggs, bread, anything in fact. It swims quite swiftly. It is about seven inches long when full grown.”

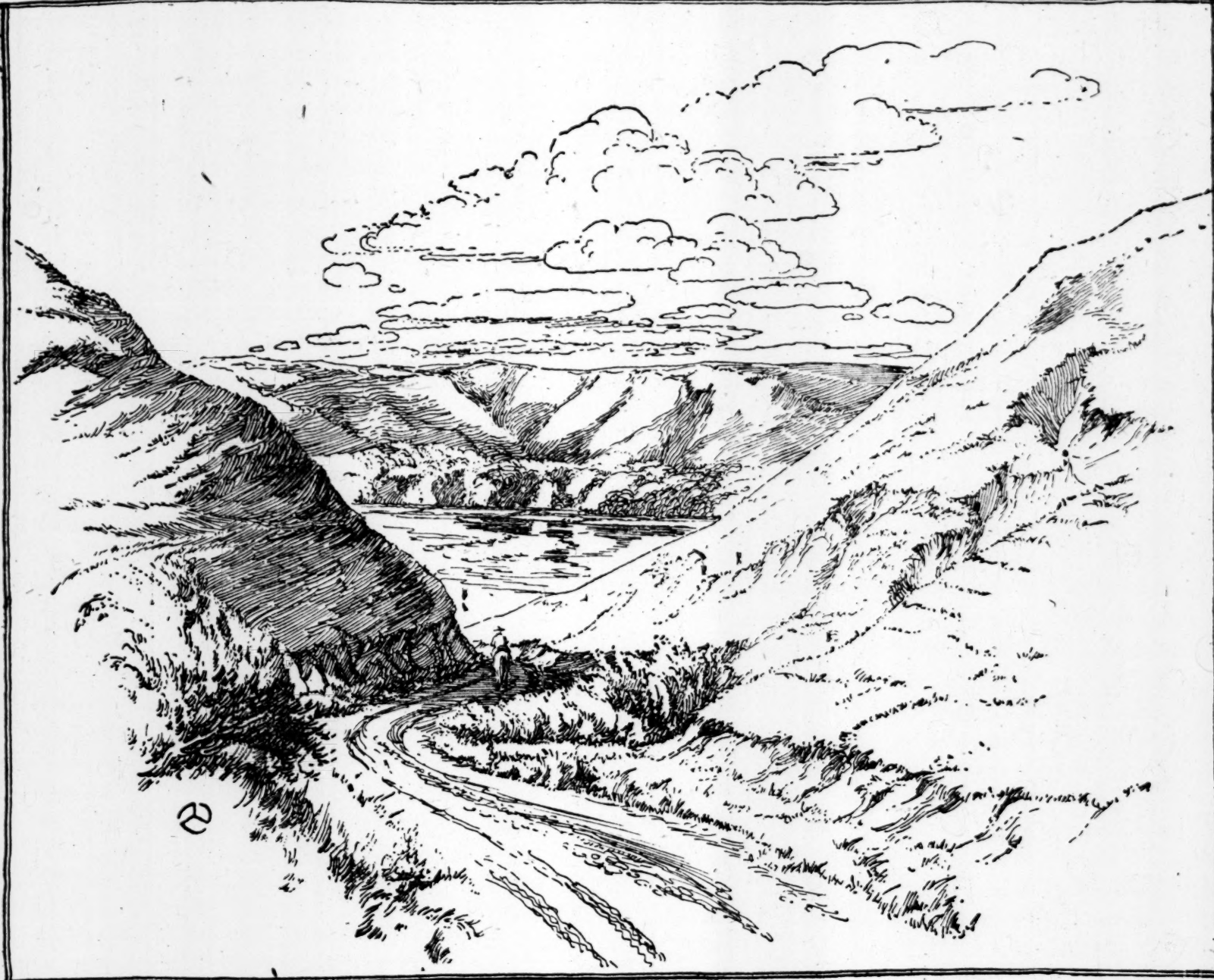
The most interesting specimen in his book is thus described near the end: “P. S. My home is in North America. All these stories were gained by observation. Age. Nine years.”—Eugene Thwing in “The Life and Meaning of Theodore Roosevelt.”

Capital, Labor, and the Law

Let the watchwords of all our people be the old familiar watchwords of honesty, decency, fair dealing and common sense. The qualities denoted by these words are essential to all of us, as we deal with the complex industrial problems of today, the problems affecting not merely the accumulation but even more the wise distribution of wealth. We ask no man’s permission when we require him to obey the law; neither the permission of the poor man nor yet of the rich man. Least of all can the man of great wealth afford to break the law, even for his own financial advantage; for the law is his prop and support, and it is both foolish and profoundly unpatriotic for him to fall in giving hearty support to those who show that there is in very fact one law, and one law only, alike for the rich and the poor, for the great and the small.

Men sincerely interested in the due protection of property, and men sincerely interested in seeing that the just rights of labor are guaranteed, should alike remember not only that in the long run neither the capitalist nor the wageworker can be helped in healthy fashion save by helping the other; but also that to require either side to obey the law and do its full duty toward the community is emphatically to that side’s real interest.

There is no worse enemy of the wageworker than the man who condones mob violence in any shape or who preaches class hatred; and surely the slightest acquaintance with our industrial history should teach even the most short-sighted that the times of most suffering for our people as a whole, the times when business is stagnant, and capital suffers from shrinkage and gets no return from its investments, are exactly the times of hardship, and want, and grim disaster among the poor. If all the existing instrumentalities of wealth could be abolished, the first and severest suffering would come among those of us who are least well off at present. The wageworker is well off only when the rest of the country is well off; and he can best contribute to this general well-being by showing sanity and a firm purpose to do justice to others.—Theodore Roosevelt.



A draw on the Old Man's River, near Lethbridge, Alberta

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scott the Schoolboy

“Sir Walter Scott’s sagacity in judging of the character of others was shown, too, even as a schoolboy,” says R. H. Hutton in the English Men of Letters series. “On one occasion—I tell the story as he himself rehearsed it to Samuel Rogers. . . .—he had long desired to get above a school-fellow in his class, who defied all his efforts, till Scott noticed that whenever a question was asked of his rival, the lad’s fingers grasped a particular button on his waistcoat, while his mind went in search of the answer. Scott accordingly anticipated that if he could remove this button, the boy would be thrown out, and so it proved. The button was cut off, and the next time the lad was questioned, his fingers being unable to find the button, and his eyes going in perplexed search after his fingers, he stood confounded, and Scott mastered by strategy the place which he could not gain by mere industry. ‘Often in after-life,’ said Scott, in narrating the maneuver to Rogers, ‘has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him; and often have I resolved to make him some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions. Though I never renewed my acquaintance with him, I often saw him, for he filled some inferior office in one of the courts of law at Edinburgh.’”

“Scott’s school reputation was one of irregular ability; he glanced like a meteor from one end of the class to the other; and received more praise for his interpretation of the spirit of his authors than for his knowledge of their language. Out of school his fame stood higher. He extemporized innumerable stories to which his school-fellows delighted to listen; . . . he was always in the thick of the ‘bickers,’ or street fights with the boys of the town, and renowned for his boldness in climbing the ‘kittle nine stanes’ which are ‘projected high in air from the precipitous black granite of the Castle-rock.’”

“In relation to his studies he was willful, though not perhaps perverse. He steadily declined, for instance, to learn Greek, though he mastered Latin pretty fairly. After a time spent at the high school, Edinburgh, Scott was sent to a school at Kelso, where his master made a friend and companion of him, and so poured into him a certain amount of Latin scholarship which he would never otherwise have obtained. I need hardly add that as a boy Scott was, so far as a boy could be, a Tory. . . . Conservative of the past, and a great conservative of any remnant of the past which reformers wished to get rid of. In the autobiographical fragment of 1808, he says, in relation to these school days, ‘I, with my head on fire for chivalry, was a Cavalier; my friend was a Roundhead; I was a Tory, and he was a Whig; I hated Presbyterians, and admired Montrose with his victorious Highlanders; he liked the Presbyterian Ulysses, the deep and politic Argyle; so that we never wanted subjects of dispute, but

doubtedly he learned to understand much more profoundly what was really held by the ablest men on both sides of these disputed issues. The result, however, was, I think, that while he entered better and better into both sides as life went on, he never adopted either with any earnestness of conviction, being content to admit, even to himself, that while his feelings leaned in one direction, his reason pointed decidedly in the other; and holding that it was hardly needful to identify himself positively with either. As regarded the present, however, feeling always carried the day. Scott was a Tory all his life.”

Italy

Far to the right where Apennine ascends,
Bright as the summer, Italy extends;
Its uplands sloping deck the mountain’s side,
Woods over woods in gay theatric pride;
While oft some temple’s moldering tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the scene.
Could nature’s bounty satisfy the breast,
The sons of Italy were surely blest.
Whatever fruits in different climes were found,
That proudly rise or humbly court the ground;
Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear,
Whose bright succession decks the varied year;
Whatever sweets salute the northern sky . . .
These, here disporting, own the kindred soil,
Nor ask luxuriance from the planter’s toil;
While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.
—Goldsmith.

The Catbird

I hardly know whether I am more pleased or annoyed by the catbird. Perhaps she is a little too common, and her part in the general chorus a little too conspicuous. If you are listening for the note of another bird, she is sure to be prompted to the most loud and protracted singing, drowning all other sounds; if you sit quietly down to observe a favorite or study a newcomer, her curiosity knows no bounds, and you are scanned and ridiculed from every point of observation. Yet I would not miss her; I would only subordinate her a little, make her less conspicuous.—Burroughs.

Shadows on the Cornfields

(Japanese Hokku)
The clouds on spring winds borne
Cast swiftly moving shadows o’er
The waving fields of corn.
—Kodo (tr. by W. N. Porter).

Banks Like Ramparts of Dull Gold

Coming east on the railroad from the southern Canadian Rockies, shortly after leaving the Crow’s Nest Pass, one looks from the height of the prairie plateau down into the bottoms of the Old Man’s River. Cottonwood and willow thickets, interspersed with little river meadows, fill the bottoms. At first coming upon it, clumps of firs, astray from their mountain home, straggle darkly, getting ever more and more segregated, down the sides of draws and hollows, and the shoulders of the high banks. These presently thin out into single trees, dark landmarks amid the general golden grayness of the bluffs and the greenness of the cottonwoods. The banks of the river are ravined and gullied by the rains of summer and fall storms, and by the flood of melting snow, both from the accidental chinook of mid-winter and the chinook-heralded last glorious burst of sudden, rain-sprinkled warmth in which spring arrives, as throughout the upper sub-Alpine west, with a sudden fullness between which and summer is scarce a parting epoch.

Coming to the river down a “draw,” as are called the openings from the high prairie levels down to the rivers, between rounded and terraced hillsides, or abruptly through a bluff, one has a keen sense of the height and stern beauty of its banks and bluffs. In an afternoon sun, above the green thickets of the bottoms, they are like ramparts of dull gold, broken by the blue shadows of their hollows, capped with greenish gold where falls the sun upon the prairie grass.

Historic in pioneer annals of the Canadian west, the Old Man’s River is formed by the confluence of three branches, rising northwest, in the Livingstone range of the Rockies, west, in the Crow’s Nest Pass, and southwest of Ft. Macleod, the first important point after leaving the Crow’s Nest. In buffalo days Ft. Macleod was a trading and mounted police post famous the continent over. With the passing of the buffalo it was still famous as a center for traders, stock men, explorers of the lower plains country and the Rockies, and prospectors. Most of all was it famous as a cow town, with all the colorful incident of life that belonged to its day of the round-up, cattle trail and chuck wagon. Now a railway point, with the great ranches broken up into farms in connection with irrigating projects, it is yet the center of an agricultural district growing yearly more and more important for the variety and extent of its products.

After passing Ft. Macleod and reaching the Belly River, and the St. Mary’s River from the south, the Old Man’s from Lethbridge onward is known to map-makers as the Belly River, but locally it is still the Old Man’s. East of Lethbridge it picks up

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One shew over pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	\$3.50
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	\$3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	\$3.50
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	\$3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50
Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c
Single copies 5 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 313 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1150 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 7114 Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1150 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal,
The Christian Science Sentinel,
The Herald of Christian Science,
The Herald of Christian Science.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Strike Epidemic

THE center of gravity of political and economic unrest has shifted from the British railway system to the mines of the United States, and threatens to spread through the industries of the entire country. The fact is symptomatic in more ways than one, for it brings into evidence the avowed and reiterated policy of the advanced section of Labor, in every country, to maintain such a flux in the economic situation, that it shall be impossible to carry on industry at a profit to Capital. To such an end the old International is admirably adapted, and this may easily be seen by the most superficial study of the situation. A few weeks ago not only was commerce in Great Britain entirely tied up by a railway strike, but, owing to this, the sailings of the trans-Atlantic liners had to be canceled, and the ships of the Atlantic trade swung idly at anchor in the harbors, or waited with banked down furnaces at the wharfsides.

Hardly are the liners and the tramps at sea again, hardly has the British railway system assumed its normal aspect, when a proposed walkout of the miners of the United States threatens the commerce of the world with a greater blow than ever. In the reconstruction, which is following the war, the United States has naturally become the great supply depot of the world. When, therefore, the miners of the country, holding, as they claim, the immediate destinies of the world in their hands, suddenly demand conditions, which, if granted, would immediately reduce the world's output, it becomes necessary for all sorts and conditions of men to regard the situation apart from the sectional view of a trade, and in its bearings, not merely on the comfort but on the necessities of mankind. The conditions now actually demanded by the miners of the United States are not dissimilar to those already adumbrated by the miners of the United Kingdom. A six-hours day, a five-days week, and 60 per cent increase of wages may, possibly, represent conditions which should exist in an economic system yet to be evolved, but which, established suddenly and arbitrarily, in the aftermath of the greatest convulsion the world has ever seen, is calculated merely to subvert the ideals of Bolshevism, which conceive a world reduced if necessary to anarchy, as a preliminary to future rebuilding.

Now it must be quite obvious to everybody, who will take the trouble to think, that if Rome was not built in a day, the social fabric of the world will not be reconstructed in a week. It is necessary to do something more than dream dreams in order to bring about millenniums; and it is certainly necessary to be governed by something more than selfishness and ignorance in order to regenerate mankind. Supposing every criticism ever leveled at Capitalism and "big business" to be justified, there exists nevertheless a social condition today, as the result of centuries of economic evolution, which cannot be overturned by the decree of a labor union. It took untold ages, according to the Darwinian theory, for the mollusc to become a monkey, and the monkey a man; whilst the angelic antithesis of Benjamin Disraeli seems very far from having evolved in the era of Armageddon. This latter conclusion is quite plainly deducible from the actions of the American miners. In order that the miners of the United States may enjoy a Saturday holiday, a lighter working week, and an increased remuneration, the output of the mines is to be so reduced, and the cost of manufacture so increased, that the Belgian peasant, whose land was plowed up by shells, and the Belgian operative, whose home and factory were reduced to ruins, will be forced to face a restoration, necessitated by no fault of his own, at an impossible price, and with untold delay. Nor is it only the Belgian peasant and the Belgian operative who is to pay this price. Coal is an absolute necessity to Italy; corn and cotton are essential to the very life and commerce of the United Kingdom; France needs nearly everything that the United States has to sell; and so it is, over the whole gamut of the war-torn countries of the world.

In addition to this there is, however, an absolutely selfish national side to the question which the concentrated selfishness of the individual trade seems to forget, though the forgetfulness will inevitably recoil upon itself. The coal of the United States is only valuable because of the demand upon it. The demand for it is only produced by the call for the goods manufactured through its use. If, then, the foreign markets are reduced by an increased price, and starved by a decreased supply, not only will the demand for American goods, and so for American coal, dangerously decrease, but the enormous debts, incurred by the peoples of Europe, to the United States, during the war, will be in danger of repudiation. The merest tyro in economics must know that these debts can only be paid by increased manufacture, and thus, if the creditor stops the straw with which the bricks are made, the tale of bricks will be so reduced, that there will be no interest coming to him for his loans. The truth of the matter is, though it is not apparently very clearly understood in trade-union councils, that the narrowing of the world has meant the interlacing of world interests; and though Mr. Norman Angell, indulging in prophecy, proved a veritable priest of Baal, as far as the inability of the world to wage war was concerned, it has been demonstrated, quite beyond words, that if he had based his prophecy on the unstable conditions which would be produced throughout the world by war, owing to the internationalization of commerce, he would today not be without honor.

As it is, the Bolshevik régime in Petrograd is as much the result of the withdrawal of foreign imports, as the assassination of an Afghan ameer is the result of a political Bolshevik domination. And in the same

way the bread riots of Italy and the sugar shortages in France and Belgium find their cause in the fact that the exports of these countries went to feeding the world, and could not be suddenly destroyed by the will of a military vehmgericht, intent upon world dominion, without disaster to the world. Into the midst of this tangled skein of international trade and supply, a union here or a union there stretches out a hand, and adds an additional knot or cuts yet another strand. The coal miners of the United States, perhaps, hardly realize the seriousness of their decision, any more than the striking policemen of Boston did, when they laid down their truncheons, and pulled up the sluices of the underworld of crime. The striking policemen of Boston were only one of the hands busily, if unconsciously, intent in producing local convulsion. Lenin, in his swivel chair in Moscow, plans a world convulsion; and without the slightest regard as to what the immediate effect may be, rises an Afghan prince or an Egyptian fellah as pawns in the "Great Experiment." Just so the American Federation of Labor, no matter how honest its motives or how well-intentioned its policy, and there is no necessity to impugn either of these for one second, is willing to aid the Pennsylvania miner or the New England machinist in damming up the stream of commerce of the Nation from ocean to ocean, and from the Great Lakes to the Mexican frontier; and so, again, wheels within wheels, a striking policeman in Boston, and those who would win political success by supporting him, reduce the world policy of a Lenin to the dimensions of a parish.

In such circumstances the President of the United States has acted in the only way possible in bringing the existing conditions prominently to the attention of all concerned. Mr. Wilson's manifesto on the miners' strike presents the situation with moderation and sanity, as well as with firmness and decision. Mr. Wilson says clearly that, if, in the present hour of the world's agony, every individual and every union is going to demand his pound of flesh, nothing but anarchy can follow. The disregard which has been manifested in many quarters for law and order is all part of a universal and organized conspiracy for the destruction of law and order. Yet law and order are the reasoned will of every democratic state, and represent that will, in the only legitimately ascertainable way, through the ballot box. More than this, they are the expression in human government, to whatever limited extent, of men's acceptance of the Decalogue and of their recognition of Principle. "When," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 220 of "Miscellany," "Jesus was questioned concerning obedience to human law, he replied: 'Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' even while you render 'to God the things that are God's.' I believe in obeying the laws of the land. I practice and teach this obedience, since justice is the moral significance of law. Injustice denotes the absence of law. Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity."

Protection of Birds in Great Britain

IN the year before the war, that is to say, in 1913, a committee was appointed by the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, then British Home Secretary, to inquire into the working of the Wild Birds Protection Act, and to consider whether any amendment of the law or improvement in its administration was required. The committee set to work at once, and had almost completed its investigations when the outbreak of the war prevented further progress, with the result that the report has only recently been published. Its appearance is another welcome indication of a return to more normal conditions, and the committee's statement should give great impetus to a movement which has been gaining in public favor for many years.

The report is, for the most part, a particularly encouraging one. As the result of fifty years of wild bird protection, the bird life of the country has, it appears, considerably increased, whilst the committee has to report a growing recognition throughout the country that the indiscriminate capture and destruction of birds and the taking of their eggs is no longer permissible. This in itself is, of course, an important point gained, and that it should be followed, as it evidently is being followed, by an increasing interest in wild birds was inevitable. Private individuals and societies are, the report states, doing very excellent work by creating bird sanctuaries for the preservation of disappearing species or the re-establishment of those that have already disappeared; and it is particularly gratifying to find the committee recommending that the State should help in this work. The question of a small subsidy from the State to assist in the provision of watchers in public sanctuaries should, the committee thinks, be sympathetically considered.

Then, as anyone who had any knowledge of the situation would have expected, the committee lays particular stress upon the importance of enforcing the existing laws. It wisely rejects the temptation to complicate the law by the "creation of a large number of petty offenses," but insists it should be clearly laid down that it is the duty of the authorities to enforce the law, and that additional powers, where necessary, should be given them to this end. No amount of legislation is, of course, of much use unless its enforcement is secured, and the more conscientiously it is enforced in this instance, the more rapid will be the growth of that public opinion against bird destruction, of all kinds, which must ultimately render special legislation on the subject unnecessary.

This is, perhaps, particularly true in the case of the periodically resuscitated fashion of using feathers for personal adornment. On this point the committee is quite emphatic, and maintains that it is eminently desirable that all practical measures should be taken for the suppression of the traffic in the feathers of those wild birds which are now destroyed merely for their plumage, and insists that the only satisfactory method of attaining this end is to secure an international agree-

ment by which the importation of such feathers "will be prohibited by all civilized countries." Such an agreement is indeed eminently desirable, and there can be little doubt that public opinion is already sufficiently strong in its favor to secure its consummation.

No comment on the committee's report, however short, would be complete without a very special welcome being accorded to the recommendation "that immediate steps should be taken to provide suitable perches on all lighthouses on and around the coast of the United Kingdom."

Fundamentals for Mexican Schools

MEXICO, according to a recent statement by a prominent citizen of its capital city, is soon to establish, in all of its schools, a new foundation for popular education which, at this time, is well worthy the consideration of nations farther advanced in education generally than is the Mexican Republic. Under this proposed system the schools are to be made an agency in the internal reform of the country, the establishment of better relations with other countries, and, to use the terms of the speaker, "the establishment of free government, after three centuries of autocracy and dictatorship." That the way to the permanent realization of these important ends lies through sound general education cannot be disputed, and that public-spirited citizens and officials of Mexico are evidently keenly aware of this fact is one of the most encouraging signs seen of late in Mexican civic affairs.

President Carranza, members of the Cabinet, leading senators and deputies, and virtually all the educators of the Republic are, it is claimed, in accord with this plan, which has, it seems, been discussed by state and federal leaders in education during the past year, but has only recently been submitted to the federal officials. These government officials have, it is declared, assured the educators that the proposed new methods will be introduced, at the beginning of the next spring term, in all the schools. The idea, as simple as it is vital, is, briefly stated, that all the schools, from the primary grades to the University of Mexico and the Military Academy at Chapultepec, Mexico City, shall, for the next ten years, devote more time to the teaching of the fundamentals of republican government and of international relations, simply and clearly explained, than to anything else, with the exception of reading and writing. This, it is pointed out by the informant, will mean that even the child of six or seven years, just starting in school, will learn, during the first year of training, something about the governments of the foremost democratic nations, as well as about his own.

The program will not, it is insisted, fail in the important responsibility of teaching, plainly and forcefully, the difference between liberty and license, for, from the statement of the citizen explaining the system to be established, it appears that, in the view of progressive Mexicans, their Nation's efforts for liberty, in the past, have largely gone to the development of license. It seems that the educators, the press, and a majority of those representing the government are, fortunately, agreed that the remedy for such a tendency as this is the right sort of education, from childhood to manhood. A wisely directed course of the character described, steadily pursued for ten years, should be of very great benefit to the Republic.

Curzon of Kedleston

IT HAS been said of Lord Curzon, the new British Foreign Minister, that very early in his career he conceived two great ambitions, to be president of the Oxford Union, and to be Viceroy of India. It is a matter of history that he has achieved both, and achieved them with distinction. For, indeed, if one were searching the English language for a single word in which to estimate Lord Curzon of Kedleston it would be the word "distinguished," in its most exact meaning. He was, for instance, undoubtedly distinguished at Oxford. True, he missed his first in "Greats," but he terribly revenged the indignity, some months later, when, after a period of furious work in Egypt and a fortnight's whirlwind campaign in the British Museum, he carried off the Lowthian Prize and, later on, the Arnold Prize.

Then when he had left Oxford, the presidency of the Union duly to his credit, and was well embarked on a parliamentary career, the word "distinguished" must, again and again, be requisitioned to describe the situation. The young Conservative member for the Southport division was distinguished from the first; whilst, almost from the first, it is possible to see the great Indian scheme rising above the horizon of practical possibilities. It was not that young Curzon, like a certain politician in a famous play, "got up India." India and everything eastern seemed to come inevitably his way, and, whenever they did not come his way, he sought them with his whole heart. Never was there such a remarkable traveler. Other men have traveled more extensively, devoted themselves to the work of exploration more exclusively, but few have been able to combine so much excursion abroad with so much activity at home as Lord Curzon. Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, and Korea, to mention only the most important, were investigated with a consuming interest and insatiable desire for facts, which overflowed, later on, in a series of books, most of them still standard works on the subjects dealt with.

Meanwhile, the member for the Southport division was steadily climbing the political ladder. For a short time, 1891-92, he was Undersecretary of State for India, and, from 1895 to 1898, held the position of Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The next year saw the consummation of his second great ambition. He was appointed Governor-General of India. Now, it is one of the great unwritten laws concerning this appointment that the Governor-General of India must be a peer, and the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon was already the eldest son of a peer. The difficulty, however, was overcome by his having an Irish peerage conferred upon him, and as Curzon of Kedleston he embarked for India. Few achievements have received more varied crit-

icism than Lord Curzon's administration in India. By some he has been hailed as the greatest Viceroy India ever had; whilst by others his rule has been characterized as a failure. The course of the just estimate probably lies, as is generally the case, between the two extremes. There is to Lord Curzon's credit in India a long list of really great reforms and far-sighted readjustments. If his partition of Bengal still causes the name of Curzon to be anathema in certain quarters, it is in others regarded as a wise and even inevitable reform; whilst in his disagreement with Lord Kitchener, which, ultimately, occasioned his resignation, after he had been Viceroy for five years, he at any rate stood for the time-honored British tradition, the civil control of the army.

And so Lord Curzon returned home, secured election as an Irish representative peer, and "retired" to the House of Lords. Since then he has stood forth very prominently in English politics as a most staunch Conservative, as a great defender of the rights and privileges of the hereditary chamber, and a strong opponent of Home Rule for Ireland. During the last five years, however, all party politics put aside, Lord Curzon has indeed deserved well of his fellow countrymen. For since he joined the Coalition Cabinet in 1916, Curzon of Kedleston has devoted himself wholeheartedly to the great task before his country, bringing to bear upon it all that tremendous energy which, in the days of his pro-consulship, was wont to be the despair of government officials in Calcutta and Simla.

Notes and Comments

IT is the habit of this paper, as its readers are aware, to preface its literary page every week with a short editorial. This editorial has appealed so forcibly to The Dispatch, of Columbus, Ohio, that it has borrowed it, without troubling to mention the fact, and has reprinted it as its own, in its issue of the 28th of September. Indeed, the only difference between the two productions is that the borrower has thoughtfully inserted a heading of some five lines which was not in the original.

HAD that new system of teaching the young to print rather than write their A B C's, which one has heard is to be adopted in England, been in vogue when the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. F. N. W. Fisher, was a boy, people in England would probably not now be expressing dissatisfaction with that gentleman's signature on the new Treasury note which takes the place of the old sovereign. The earlier issue was signed by Sir John Bradbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, in so legible an autograph that people called the notes "Bradburys." But the new Secretary's signature, say the people who must now handle the new notes, is a scrawl, and they don't like it. They can't read it, and they don't like the looks of it, and their expressions of disapproval are vigorous enough to have caused one correspondent to report by cable to the United States. The notes, of course, are good even if the signature is undecipherable, but it seems more than likely that they will never be affectionately spoken of as "Fishers."

AS soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified by the United States, work is to be resumed on the building of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, and it is believed that another half-century will see the cathedral completed. Forty-seven years have passed since the first steps were taken; and now the foundations are all laid, the seven Chapels of the Tongues are finished, also the choir and the crypt beneath the crossing, and services are held in a half-completed auditorium with a seating capacity of 1500 persons. Seen externally, the great pile of masonry now looks like an impressive ruin, but whoever explores the seeming ruin finds himself, says a recent visitor, "surrounded by vaulted passages, all finished with a temperamental architecture which baffles interpretative imagination." If it is finished within a century from its beginning the cathedral will stand as a reasonable compromise between the speed of ordinary building operations in America and the much longer period of time that was traditionally taken to build the cathedrals of Europe.

THE Old Vic, the theater on the South Side, the Southwark side, with its mighty memories of the Globe and Tabard, is opening again for the season, taking up the thread of its noble and joyful mission. Shakespeare will be given several nights in the week, and there is to be opera. Surely the South Side is going to enjoy life this winter! The "Merry Wives of Windsor" starts the season, whilst "Faust" is the first opera to given.

THE scenery of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is something quite special. The Tabard Inn is painted from a twelfth-century hostelry in which the Kentish bowmen represented the victory at Agincourt, whilst Macbeth's Castle is copied from old castle ruins in the western Highlands. Everything about the plays is conducted in this kind of spirit, the spirit which creates enthusiasm and succeeds. One almost wishes for unlimited leisure to attend the Old Vic—the Old Vic which, of all the London theaters, alone has the honor of having produced Shakespeare, and plenty of him, during the gray years of war.

RECENT writing about "Artemus Ward," whose imaginary exhibition, "consisting in part of a Californy Bare, two snakes, tame foxies, etc., also wax works," was the introduction of a new humorist to American readers sixty-odd years ago, recalls how Abraham Lincoln surprised his Cabinet by reading aloud the humorist's "High-handed Outrage at Utiky" only a few minutes before he read aloud, for the first time, the Emancipation Proclamation. To the able men who sat around the cabinet table the introduction of "Artemus Ward" was inconsistent with the gravity of the hour; but to the abler man who sat at the head of the table it was not inconsistent to turn from honest laughter at farcical nonsense to the serious presentation of as grave a subject as any man could then have had to consider. Nor can one deny that Lincoln, without his enjoyment of laughter, would have been a somewhat different man at a time when the Nation needed him exactly as he was.